The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Kwantung Army Prepares to "Take Over" in the North---Control Through Manchurian Bureau

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Tokyo Army Chiefs Decide on Four-Point Policy Towards China; Kweichow Reds Flee to Yunnan

Chronological Record of Events in China in 1935

Off for a Ride on the Escalator!

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(By the Review's Harbin Correspondent)

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1936 VOLUME 75, NUMBER 11

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Formerly Millard's Review

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PEIPING'S 140 OLD MEN AND THE MANCHU RESTORATION ISSUE

POLITICAL forecasting is a dangerous pastime anywhere and nowhere more precarious than in China, but we venture the guess that the sudden and seeming interest in Peiping's oldest men is based on something more than a sudden veneration for the aged. China's regard for the old is traditional and a definite principle of Confucianism, but it always has been a family rather than a community matter. Therefore the suspicion regarding the motives behind Peiping's sudden interest in its oldest inhabitants as indicated in the ceremony staged on Feb. 4 when 140 of the oldest men in the city were publicly honored at a meeting held under the auspices of the First Municipal Institute of Social Education in the Drum Tower District.

The gathering together of 140 greybearded veterans naturally attracted considerable attention in the press and with the public and much was made of the address of Shao Wu-chiao, more than 70-years of age who advised the youth of the land to lead temperate and industrious lives if they would aspire to a similar span of years.

When the National Government sent Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, to Peiping several weeks ago in an attempt to head off the autonomy movement, a somewhat smaller group of old men appeared on the scene and petitioned Gen. Ho to grant political and financial autonomy to the North. Gen. Ho received their petition but he probably did not realize until sometime later that the presentation of the petition requesting a change in the government in North China was the initial propaganda move for a restoration of the Manchus. This was exposed by a spokesman of the Japanese military headquarters who admitted publicly that it was the real objective. Now Peiping again parades its patriarchs; hence we imagine it will not be long before they are presenting petitions to somebody urging the restoration of the Manchus to the ancient Dragon Throne. The Japanese army made an almost exactly similar use of the aged men in every town and hamlet in Manchuria prior to the installation of Henry Pu-Yi as Emperor of Manchukuo.

OFF FOR A RIDE ON THE ESCALATOR!

A LOCAL resident after coming back from a jaunt to the United States recently, enthused with the results of his trip as most persons are after a holiday, saw opportunities in various directions for introducing some of the labor-saving appliances which he saw at work in the sister Republic across the Pacific. Labor-saving appliances are gradually being introduced into this country, but the process is a rather slow one. Those who still speak of Unchanging China, and there are plently throughout the world, are simply talking nonsense. Changes in this country during the last decade have been stupendous. In the matter of introducing labor-saving machinery, however, China simply will not hustled. It is not so much a matter of the mind not being receptive as the fact that where there is plenty of cheap labor there is no particular urge to save it. In this respect the Chinese are probably wise. One is reminded of the story of the South Sea chieftain who, on a vist it to the United States, was shown all the wonders of America's machine civilization. The visit was made several years ago when America was in the nadir of depression, with millions of people idle. The simple-minded chieftain put this very "simple" question: "But what is the use of saving labor, when you've got too much of it already?" That question still remains unanswered. One of the machines that intrigued the Shanghailander on his trip to the United States was an automotic doughnut making machine. All the operator did was to pour the dough into a hopper. The machine did the rest. To make quite sure that every reader will understand what a "doughnut" is we will give the definition from *Webster:*—"A small cake usually sweetened, often made with yeast, and fried brown in deep fat." This definition is incomplete—the doughnut has a hole in the middle. The English call them "crullers." The machine is really a marvel. It drops the ready-formed dough from the bottom of the hopper. An automatic gas fire keeps the tub of hot grease at just the right temperature. Various conveying devices urge the rapidly-formed cakes one after the other through the hot grease, automatically turn them over, and urge them on in rapid succession. The last operation of the machine is to drop a bit of powdered sugar on the doughnuts, and store them nicely in a receptacle.

The enthusiast suggested to a prominent local restaurant man that he should install one of these machines. The resturant man, after due consideration, replied somewhat as follows: "No, I don't think I could make any money by operating the machine and selling the doughnuts, but I might be able to make it pay by putting the machine in operation and charging a small fee to the Chinese public to have them come in and see it operating." One recalls the very successful exhibition that was held in the old Hall & Holtz building, where many persons paid for the privilege of viewing the devices on display. The facetious remark of the restaurant man finds confirmation to a certain extent in the experiences of the promoters of the latest department store on Nanking road. They installed an escalator—one of the latest patterns from America. Once more the dictionary definition is in order: "*Escalator:*—Stairway or incline arranged like an endless belt so that the steps or treads ascend or descend continuously, and one stepping on it is carried up or down." The managers of the new store figured it out quite rightly that this novelty would attract huge crowds. They therefore capitalized on it, and for almost a week after the store opened they continued to charge an admission fee to the building. During the first two days the crowds, even with the admission fee, were so great that the doors had to be closed again and again. The visitors didn't go there to buy, at least the great proportion didn't. They went there for the purpose of taking a ride on that escalator. Now that the admission fee has been abolished, the fame of the escalator has penetrated into evey nook and corner of Shanghai and far into China. Numerous are the Chinese coolies and clerks who look forward to the day when they will have a holiday and then, dressed in their best, hope to take a ride on the escalator. There is hardly a moment of the day that the escalator in said store is not crowded with people either going up or down. In time, of course, the introduction of the escalator will prove itself a paying proposition. The novelty will gradually wear off. But for the present the attention of 90 percent of the people who visit that store is fixed upon that moving staircase, not on making purchases.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. ARIYOSHI

We thus prominently give place to this translation of an editorial which appeared in "Le Journal de Shanghai," February 7, because it almost exactly represents our own sentiments.

MR. Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador in China, will depart from Shanghai tomorrow, his mission having come to an end. He arrived here as Minister in 1932, after the departure of his predecessor, Mr. Shigemitsu, who was seriously wounded during the murder attempt in Hongkew Park. Mr. Ariyoshi was not a stranger when he arrived in this city. Quite the contrary, his Government had chosen him not only because of his professional qualifications but because of his great knowledge of China and the Chinese political field. He was, it may be stated, Consul General in Shanghai during eleven years, from 1909 to 1920, and as such he succeeded admirably.

In 1932, at a time when events in Manchuria had provoked deep resentment in China against Japan, the task of the Japanese Minister was as delicate as it was difficult. In Shanghai, itself, where he had to reside, the boycott against Japanese merchandise and the fighting which the Chinese and Japanese engaged in at the very gates of the Foreign Settlements during many weeks, embittered the relations between the Chinese population and the Japanese community. Thus the Government at Tokyo realized the necessity of sending to China a representative who, in such circumstances, would inspire sympathy and confidence. Mr. Ariyoshi accomplished this difficult task.

Having formerly lived in Shanghai, he left behind him a durable souvenir, which was for him a trump card; his tact, his perfect courtesy, and his intelligence aided him in overcoming his obstacles. Extraordinary

as may have appeared the idea of a Sino-Japanese rapprochement when it was broached about the middle of 1933, one can understand that, in Mr. Ariyoshi's eyes, it was not beyond realization. He bestirred himself to improve the relations between Japan and China and a great part of the results obtained in this direction are due to his efforts.

It is quite understandable that no real entente was possible, but Mr. Ariyoshi knew how to create an atmosphere favorable to preparing the ground for new attempts in that direction. During a number of years China had refused all discussion. It was already great progress when normal diplomatic relations were resumed.

The task of the Japanese diplomat in China is complicated by the fact that there exists a sort of Japanese "military diplomacy," which closely cooperates with the marching "wing" of the army. It has frequently occurred that there has not been perfect accord between these two brands of Japanese diplomacy. However, since last summer a serious effort has been made, in Tokyo as well as in China, with a view to establishing unity of views and of action.

Mr. Ariyoshi leaves at a time when a new phase of Sino-Japanese relations is about to begin. Preparations are being made on both sides to solve the very basis of the problem. And even though Mr. Ariyoshi does not himself guide the discussions—the result of which, incidentally, no one can foresee—he has contributed to making them possible. In Tokyo he will continue to serve his country by his wise counsels. Once more this eminent diplomat leaves behind him excellent recollections (or what the French call *souvenirs*.

Kwantung Army Prepares to "Take Over" in the North—Control Through Manchurian Bureau

THE Tokyo General Staff office has called another military conference for the purpose of "re-affirming Japan's concrete policy touching the vital core of Japan's China relations." The quotation is from a report which appeared in the *Jiji Shimpo* (Tokyo) on Jan. 25 stating that the conference probably would be held late in the present month or early in March. It will be participated in by high War Office officials in Tokyo and reprersentatives of all Japanese military organs in China. It is possible that the Navy Department will be invited to send representatives to the Conference in view of the fact that the Navy recently has been investigating the situation in North China with the (rumored) objective of establishing a naval base at Taku along the lines of the Japanese naval establishment at Port Arthur, near Dairen on the southern Manchurian coast.

The decision to call another extraordinary military conference dealing with China policy resulted from reports submitted by a number of high military officers who recently made inspection trips to North China:

Major-General Yasutsuga Okamura, Chief of the First Section of the General Staff.

Col. Sei-ichi Kita, Chief of the China Section, General Staff.

Col. Hiroshi Nemoto, Chief of the Press Section, War Office.

Lieut.-Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, Assistant Chief, General Staff.

Gen. Kawada, Commander Japanese Garrison, Port Arthur.

In addition to these movements of Japanese military officers connected with the War Office in Tokyo should be included the visit to Tientsin and Peiping of Rear-Admiral Hideho Wada, Commander of the revived Naval Base at Port Arthur. Rear-Admiral Wada was accompanied by a number of staff officers and their arrival at Tientsin at this time caused a revival of reports that the Japanese Navy is planning the establishment of a naval base or station at Taku which is located at the mouth of the Hai-ho River which connects Tientsin with the Gulf of Chihli. Japan's decision to re-establish the naval base at Port Arthur, discontinued at the time of the Washington Naval Conference, 1921-22, resulted from her decision to withdraw from the Naval Conference last year. Should the Japanese Navy decide to establish another base at Tientsin it would be due to similar reasons, plus the possibility that Tientsin may become a chief military and naval base in the event of military activities in Outer-Mongolia by way of Kalgan.

Of greatest significance, however, in connection with Japanese army policy toward China, was a report in the *Taito Nichi-Nichi Shimbun* on Jan. 26 stating that the War Office was considering a plan to completely eliminate the Tokyo Foreign Office from "interference" with Japanese military policy. The new plan, according to the report, is to abolish the East Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office and transfer all questions pertaining to China to the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, a semi-independent organ in the Cabinet which is nominally headed by the Premier but in practice is controlled by the military authorities, particularly those concerned with the all-powerful Kwantung branch of the Army which dominates Manchuria.

The report bearing on this development stated that the army authorities were determined to put an end to the "double-diplomacy" which has characterized Japanese policy since the beginning of the Manchurian adventure in the fall of 1931. The report naturally created a sensation in Tokyo since the army officers responsible for the development declared their intention of compelling the Foreign Office to "wash its hands of all China problems," which in future would be handled entirely through the Manchurian Affairs Bureau which would be enlarged and given added powers for the purpose. The following is a summary of the reasons advanced for the development:

> "Much importance has been attached to the necessity for ending the double diplomacy between the Army and Foreign Office concerned with Chinese problems as a fundamental issue of Japan's State Policy in the present emergency period. As is widely known, the views of the Foreign Office and the Army regarding China problems have frequently been at variance. The cause of the gap between these two branches of the government is due to the fact that the Army has risen as a new political force with strong diplomacy while the

Foreign Office, still under the influence of old political forces, has maintained a 'cooperative' attitude.

"Following the Manchurian incident (Sept. 18, 1931) the Army has obtained the right of leadership in diplomatic matters, especially on China issues, while the Foreign Office has been forced to merely follow the Army's leadership so far as China problems are concerned. The new movement, needless to mention, has seriously shocked the Foreign Office and other quarters. This has made it appear that the diplomacy of Japan is of one origin, the army. Owing to the fact that the Army and Foreign Office are both represented, side by side, in the foreign field, the frequent divergence in policy has resulted in a 'double-unit' stand, often of great disadvantage to Japan as regarded from the standpoint of State Policy.

"For this reason the Army authorities sometime ago demanded the dismissal of Ambassador Ariyoshi at Nanking and the appointment in his place of Hachiro Arita, Ambassador to Brussells, once a secretary in the Japanese Legation in Peiping. In addition the Army has also demanded that Foreign Minister Koki Hirota shift from his present position, being replaced by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and former Minister to China, on the ground that Mr. Shigemitsu possessed absolute power in shaping the policy of the Foreign Office. As may be seen the Army has recently adopted a very positive attitude.

"The latest development has been the growth of a movement in Army circles for an extension of the powers of the Manchurian Affairs Affairs Bureau in the Cabinet to include a new section devoted to East Asia diplomacy as a means of absolutely putting an end to the double diplomacy which has characterized Japanese policy for sometime. According to the plan the idea is to have the Foreign Office abolish its East Asia Bureau and thus compel the Foreign Office to 'wash its hands' so far as China problems are concerned. The new movement, needless to mention, has seriously shocked the Foreign Office and other quarters.

"In Japan's international relations the China problem has constituted a very important object of attention and the fact that the Army is assuming this positive attitude gives an indication that something significant may happen in the near future. The gap between the Army and Foreign Office has recently widened to a serious extent. If the gap continues in concrete form, a frontal clash is regarded as inevitable. The outcome of the crisis has naturally aroused unusual concern in various circles both within Japan and in China."

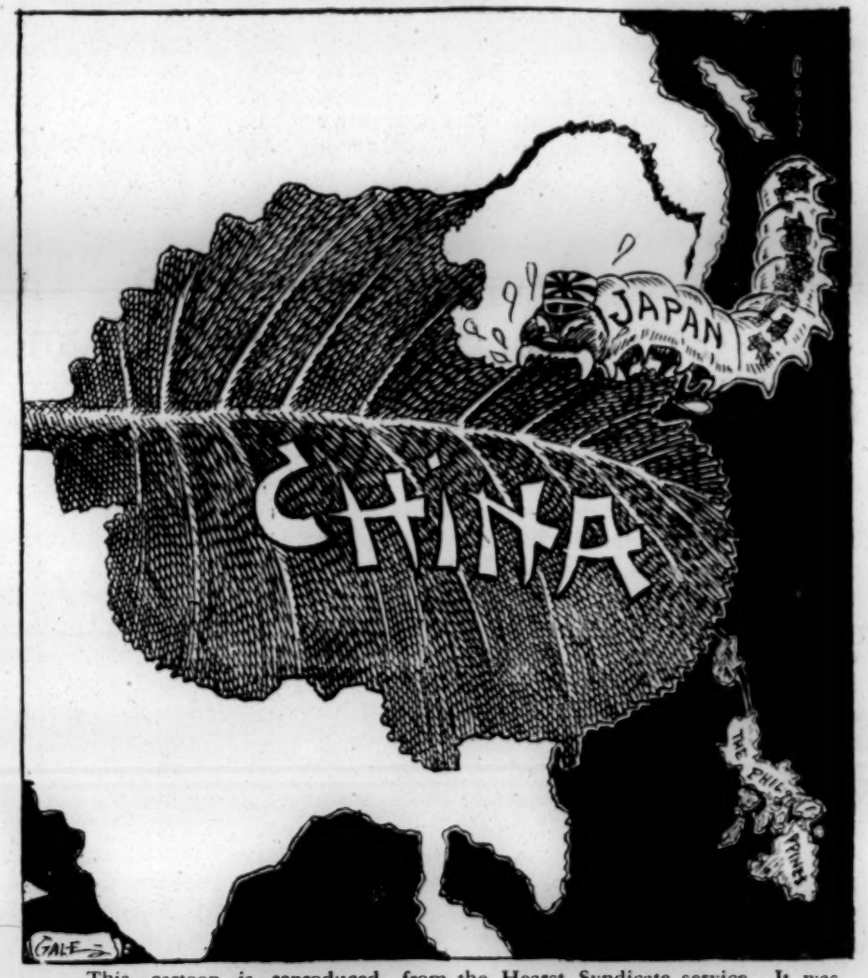
According to the report in the *Jiji Shimpo* the military conference scheduled for the end of this month or beginning of next will consider the following matters:

1—Extermination of all anti-Japanese movements in China.

2—Measures for dealing with the various North China regimes.

3—Attitude toward the conference proposed by the Nanking Government for readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.

GNAWING, GNAWING—SOON THE LEAF WILL BE GONE



This cartoon is reproduced from the Hearst Syndicate service. It was published not only in many newspapers in the United States, but also in Canada. The artist has made use of a simile which relates to an industry in which China and Japan are the leading exponents, namely the production of raw silk. The Japanese caterpillar is shown as gnawing away at the Chinese leaf.

4—Concrete policy concerning Sino-Japanese agreement for suppression of communism in China.

5—Measures to be taken to cope with the Outer-Mongolian and other border issues.

This report made no mention of the recent split in the relations of the Foreign and War Offices but said that a new military conference was necessary because of recent developments in China, including the currency reforms, the rise and fall of the Powers' influence and the new anti-Japanese trend of the Nanking government following the creation of the autonomous regimes in North China. Forecasting a great change in Sino-Japanese relations late in February or early in March, the War Office announced (Jan. 25) that Major-General Rensuke Isogai, Military Attache at Shanghai, had been ordered to Nanking to interview Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and "ascertain in a bold manner" the Japanese policy of the Nanking Government. Maj.-Gen. Isogai returned to Tokyo and on Feb. 5 conferred with Lieutenant-

General Moto Sugiyama, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff; Major-General Yasuji Okamura, Director of the Second Department of the Army General Staff and others concerned with the direction of military policy. While these interviews, as well as the one with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, were secret, it was reported in the Japanese newspapers that Isogai had informed the War Office that it was not safe to assert that Nanking's attitude toward Japan was sincere, "but there was sufficient evidence indicating that circumstances surrounding the regime of Gen. Chiang made it necessary for something to be done to relieve the tense Sino-Japanese situation without delay; hence Gen. Chiang was determined to remove the deadlock . . ." He stated further that the extent to which China would recognize Japan as the 'stabilizing' force in the Far East was more important than to attempt to compel China to recognize Hirota's "three basic principles;" that it was necessary to induce China to correct her mental attitude toward Japan before she could open direct negotiations. From other military sources it was learned that the War Department warned the Tokyo Foreign Office that no questions pertaining to the situation in North China could be discussed at the Nanking Conference, providing it was ever held.

Ryushichi Nozaki, well-known critic of economic problems, writing in the magazine *Diamond* (Jan. 21) declared, "Of course Japan will never alter her established China policy at all, however oppressive an attitude the United States and Britain may assume hemceforth. . .it is therefore to be expected that Japan's relations with the Anglo-American bloc will become so much the worse."

So much for the situation on the Tokyo front: we now turn to the Peiping-Tientsin fronts where other developments of equal significance have been taking place. First there was the report circulated from Tokyo by *Domei* (Feb. 5) stating definitely that Major-General Kenji Doihara, director of the Special Service (secret service) Department of the Kwantung Army, was to be made highest adviser to the Hopei-Chahar Political Council; that this action was being taken by the Japanese Army headquarters "because of a request from the Council." It was stated further that Doihara was scheduled for promotion to the rank of Lieut.-General on the occasion of the annual reshuffle of Japanese military officers in March. On the following day (Feb. 6) *Reuters* service in Peiping carried a message stating that reports were current in Chinese circles that Gen. Doihara had been "offered" a high advisership in the Hopei-Chahar Political Council and stating that "if Doihara accepted the post there was hope of an early settlement of the East Hopei (autonomous) question."

A further development in the North was the announcement in the *Nichi-Nichi* (Tokyo,) based apparently on a dispatch from its correspondent in Peiping, stating that the Japanese military authorities had decided to place their military detachment at Tungchow "on a permanent basis because this area had become important as a result of the creation of the East Hopei autonomous government." Immediately following Yin Ju-keng's declaration of independence and creation of the East Hopei Anti-Communist Autonomous Government with headquarters at the town of Tungchow, on the outskirts of Peiping, the Japanese sent a company of troops there to strengthen Yin's administration and also, in all probability, prevent his assassination by some exasperated fellow countryman.

Another development of significance was an announcement of Colonel Y. Ishii, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Japanese military headquarters in Tientsin on Feb. 6 that Major Yoshio Hayama, resident Japanese military officer in Kweihwa, capital of Suiyuan, had unearthed a communist plot whereby the I Ku Chao Mongol League, in the south of Suiyuan had plotted to seize the whole province and convert it into a red regime. The Japanese officer stationed in Kweihwa stated that all particulars "could not be revealed as they implicated persons in Paotow, Kalgan and Peiping." He also said that the chief communist bases in northern Shensi were at Anting, Huangshan, Meiyu and Yenchuang. The report of Major Hayama, whose presence and operation of wireless stations in Suiyuan have been a frequent subject of Chinese protests, was significant in view of Japanese pressure on Gen. Sung Chehyuan to conclude a military alliance "against the spread of communism" in the border areas.

On Feb. 2 the Tientsin papers published a report from Tokyo stating that the War Office "had agreed to the request of the headquarters in Tientsin" for an enlargement of the North China Japanese garrison and that the immediate expenses, amounting to Yen 3,000,000, "would be defraved from the current budget of the Manchurian Incident Expenditure," thus avoiding the necessity of submitting the item as an additional budgetary estimate at the special session of the Imperial Diet. The *Domei* report stated that "finishing touches" to the plan for enlarging the Japanese garrison in North China (see report in *The Review*, Feb. 1, Page 295) would be decided upon following the return to Tokyo of Col. Kiku Shimizu, chief of the first section of the Army General Staff, who was now inspecting the situation.

Of final significance was the report of Lt.-Col. Y. Ishii, spokesman of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin on Feb. 6 that the Chinese Maritime Customs at Tientsin "had agreed" to allot to the Hopei-Chahar Political Council the sum of $12,000,000 annually. He said that he did not know whether the Hopei-Chahar Council had alloted any share of the customs revenues to the East Hopei Anti-Communist Autonomous Government, but pointed out that the East Hopei regime was still a part of China and had never declared its independence of Nanking. The Japanese newspapers, however, were more definite in their announcements about the division of Customs funds. The *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun* (Jan. 27) published a report from Tientsin stating that as a result of "negotiations" between Gen. Sung Chehyuan and representatives of the Central Govern-

ment at Nanking, the Hopei-Chahar Political Council had attained "complete independence in finance." The Council had obtained, according to the report, $12,000,000 out of the total customs duties amounting to $42,000,000 after $30,000,000 had been deducted for payment of foreign loans. Of the annual total of $22,000,000 derived from salt tax revenues, the Hopei-Chahar Council had obtained $18,000,000, after the deduction of $4,000,000 earmarked for foreign loan redemptions. The Hopei-Chahar Council, as a result of Japanese "assistance" had therefore obtained a total revenue $30,000,000 annually, effective from Feb. 1.

As the Hopei-Chahar Council as well as the East Hopei administration were able to achieve financial independence of the Central Government as a result of Japanese military pressure, it is obvious that the Japanese military authorities will exercise much influence over the future expenditure of these funds. The Japanese have already announced their intention of directing economic and industrial development in the North in such manner as will be of greatest possible benefit to home Japanese industries; hence the first step will be the employment of large numbers of Japanese advisers, not only in the central administrations but throughout the rural areas. The system of employing Japanese advisers to the hsien or county magistrates, already in force in the East Hopei administration, will also be extended throughout Hopei province. Japanese advisers will be employed in the police headquarters and military establishments and Japanese drill-masters in all the schools where military science is taught. Japanese-approved text books will be introduced into all primary schools with Japanese advisers in the municipal and central educational departments. All public services, telephones, telegraphs, railway and the post office will increase their Japanese personnel.

What the outcome of the present set-up, which the Japanese themselves admit is only a temporary measure, will be cannot be forecasted at this time. Some foreigners think that the Japanese will support the present regimes in the North so long as they can find Chinese who for pay or other reasons are willing to carry out Japanese orders. But on the other hand there is a feeling that the present set-up cannot be permanent; that friction is bound to develop and that the final outcome will be outright Japanese occupation, probably beginning at Tientsin. In this connection the forecast is that militarry occupation probably will not be accomplished by the Japanese directly, but somewhat as occurred in Chahar where military conquest was by a Chinese (or Manchukuo) commander, acting under the orders of the Japanese Kwantung army. In the case of Chahar, the Chinese authorities who served nominally at least as the representatives of the Chinese central government, were ousted by Gen. Li Shou-hsin, an ex-bandit long in the employ of the Japanese army in the vicinity of Dolonnoer. The Japanese military authorities are thus in a position to say that the conqquest was by "Manchukuo." The Peiping and Tientsin papers reported on Feb. 7 that Gen. Li Shou-hsin, conqueror of Chahar, was now concentrating troops for a further drive into Suiyuan. A report through *Reuters* (Feb. 7) stated that another commander, a Mongol leader named Gen. Tso Shih-hai, had appeared on the scene and was cooperating with Gen. Li Shou-hsin of Manchukuo, who now serves as field commander of the so-called Mongolian autonomous government at Changpeh, a short distance north of Kalgan. Gen. Tso, according to the *Reuter* report, recently reorganized the 12 Mongolian banners in northern Chahar and was now planning to move into Suiyuan Province with the object of incorporating the five Mongolian districts Suiyuan into his league. Gen. Tso claimed to have 1,000 soldiers. Gen. Fu Tso-yi, a subordinate of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, chairman of Shansi, has repeatedly announced his intention of resisting by force of arms any attempt on the part of Gen. Li Shou-hsiin to invade his province.

Aged Boxer Hero Substituted for General Sung in "Time" Magazine

Yao Cheh-yuan, venerable Chinese resident of Peiping, said to be one of the two Chinese Christians who risked their lives at the time of the Boxer uprising by carrying messages through the lines for the besieged foreigners, substituted in the December 9 issue of *Time Magazine* for Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council. Foreigners in Peiping who follow the Chinese reports in *Time* were amused to discover, in the Dec. 9 issue, that Gen. Sung had suddenly "grown a beard." There then developed considerable speculation as to who the bearded Chinese gentleman was, most persons claiming it was the former premier, Hsiung Hsi-ling, now living in retirement in Tientsin. But the files of one of the foreign military attaches in Peiping disclosed the real identity of Yao, aged Christian, who had carried messages through the Boxer lines for the foreigners. The writer in *Time* apparently confused the pictures due to similarity of the given names "Cheh-yuan." An American newspaperman in Peiping recently had written a story about Yao and had sent his picture along to an American paper for publication with the story, which apparently accounted for its presence in the files of *Time*.

"This is Yao Cheh-yuan and *Not* Sung Cheh-yuan

English as "She Is Spoke"

The Review does not often print anecdotes, but we give this one space for the benefit of that considerable body of teachers who use this journal in their schools as an auxiliary text book. It illustrates the difficulties of the English idiom:

The teacher had asked the pupil who Anne Boleyn was. He replied she was a flat-iron and when asked to explain so extraordinary a statement, he read from his history book:—"Henry, having disposed of Catherine, pressed his suit with Anne Boleyn."

Reflections Evoked by the Acquittal of Two Police Officers in the British Supreme Court

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

A JURY of twelve Britishers in the British Supreme Court in Shanghai Feb. 11 acquitted the two British Police officers in the service of the Shanghai Foreign Municipality of the charge of murdering a Chinese beggar by throwing him into a creek. The verdict so far as the two men is concerned is final, but regardless of the verdict there will always remain the suspicion in the minds of many foreigners and a great many more Chinese that those two British policemen did throw that beggar into the Hongkew Creek and that as a result his death occurred. However, suspicion is not enough to convict, and the British jury gave their follow countrymen the benefit of the doubt. In any event it must be obvious that these two men can never be permitted to continue their services in the Police. To begin with, it was shown that they were not attending to their duties; one of them was gallivanting around with a lady friend during the hours he was supposed to be on duty. The incident as a whole was a sad commentary on the work of the whole Police Force, and it is to be hoped for the good name of the community that as a result of it there may be a tightening up of discipline all round. It is evident that these police officers performed their duties in a nonchalant manner, quite out of keeping with the responsibilities of their position, and it is to be feared that their case is typical. It is also evident that their plan of action was brutal, as police action in Shanghai frequently is. The case recalls another some years back when a British officer struck a Chinese who was being detained in a police station. The prisoner later died. The "evidence" later given was that the prisoner had not died as the result of the blow, but as the result of some internal disease; what it was the writer doesn't recall, nor does it matter. In that case the man who struck the blow was not dismissed from the service, but he was reduced in rank. The Muuicipal Police in Shanghai, from the Commissioner down to the lowest man that walks a beat, all of them (but particularly the foreign members of same,) should realize that the eyes of a nation of four hundred millions are upon them while they perform their duties. In this particular case the Chinese community will always ask this question: Suppose this case had happened in London and these two men had been accused of throwing a British mendicant (there are many in London, in front of theaters and other public places) into the Thames, and similar evidence had been adduced, would the jury in such a case also have acquitted? If the officers of the local Municipality, the police included, do not perform their duties more efficiently and more scrupulously and without the incidental brutality, than the Police generally throughout China do, they will have no excuse for existing. The expense of maintaining them is stupendous, and it will take only a few more incidents like this beggar case to bring the whole structure crashing. Cheers and applause from the crowd in a court room when a verdict of not guilty is rendered in a case like this are entirely out of place.

Police brutality is not confined to the Shanghai police alone. One might say that it is world-wide. Probably there is less of it in England than in any other country in the world. But even there one can surmise that it not infrequently happens that the police in giving their sworn evidence in court that they had "cautioned" their prisoner (that is, formally warned him that he needn't say anything, but if he did say anything it would be taken down in writing and used against him at the trial) are lying and that, instead of actually administering such a caution, tried their level best to force statements out of their prisoner to the tune now and then of a thump with a baton.

Things have improved somewhat in America in recent years, but a reference to conditions as they existed in New York City under the regime of Chief of Police William S. Devery three decades ago will not be out of place. Devery was a heavy-set man with an ingratiating face, who had a unique method of running his police force; and, strange to say, crooked as his methods were, the final results so far as the safety of the community in general was concerned, probably measured up to the average of police administrations in New York City before or since. He was termed by the then Mayor (Van Wyck) the "best Chief of Police New York ever had." Devery's methods, in the broad general principles, were that he could do just as well for the community, and incidentally for himself, by compromising with the crooks (particularly the leaders among them) instead of keeping up unremitting warfare which, in any event, would be to a large extent fruitless. It may not be generally known that a somewhat similar method is used by the wardens of some of the large prisons in the United States. This is said with the proviso that there is no insinuation here that the wardens are benefitting financially. The wardens of these institutions simply go on the principle that in any large aggregation of individuals there will always be born leaders and it is better to get their good-will by allowing them special privileges (in some cases most extraordinary ones) so that he will get their assistance instead of their opposition in keeping some semblance of discipline among the rank and file. Getting back to Devery and his methods let us give an illustration of his methods. Let us say that there had been some extraordinary burglary and some society lady's diamond tiara had disappeared, with the result that the daily newspapers raised a "howl." Devery would thereupon send out word to the leaders of crookdom—he knew them all personally, had an uncanny memory for faces and an intuition that stood him in good stead. There they would be assembled in his office, and Devery would address them in picturesque language something like this: "Some of you guys are getting just a bit too fresh. The chap that swiped that string of twinklers went a bit too far. The newspapers are kicking up a shindy and I won't stand for it. I don't want to ask any questions and I won't ask any, if you play the game. I want that bunch of diamonds back on this desk inside of three days. If they don't get back, a couple of you guys will find yourselves taking a trip up the river." (that is, to Sing Sing prison.) The stolen property usually came back intact. They knew that Devery wouldn't be at all particular which of them were "sent up" in case he didn't have his way; so they all helped to locate the culprit and used persuasion, either moral or physical, on him to have him return the goods. Getting the necessary "evidence" was one of Devery's specialties. Investigation of his methods later showed that an incident such as the one now to be related was not at all uncommon. Let us say that a certain individual who had never taken any drink in his life had started to complain about the methods of his police force. He would be brought to the station on some trumped-up charge and advised to "behave." If he wouldn't fall in line the police would beat him

up. While unconscious in his cell a pint of whisky would be forced between his lips, smeared over his face and poured over his clothes. Next morning when he appeared in court battered and reeking of whisky and the Magistrate asked what the charge was he would get the following answer from the prosecuting policeman: "Drunk, your Honor, and resisting an officer." The "culprit" would be sentenced accordingly.

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The police force in Shanghai is maintained at an expense of millions of dollars. As police forces go, and considering the extraordinarily difficult conditions that obtain here, the Shanghai police force averages up fairly well. But it falls far from measuring up to its opportunities. There are frequent complaints that the Shanghai police are brutal in the handling of their prisoners. Without going into this matter too deeply, let it be said that the force as a whole would do well to observe the Pauline injunction, "Avoid even the appearance of evil." Or if you like a more worldly slogan—like Caesar's wife, they should be above suspicion. It is possible that the Chinese members of the force are, on the whole, generally more brutal in their methods than their British superiors. They are largely recruited from North China, men of heavier stature than the average local Chinese resident and not without a certain amount of contempt for the Shanghailanders. But the blame nevertheless rests with their British superiors, from whom they get their cue, and on whom they depend for reward and promotion. The Shanghai police should learn to rely more on brains than on brawn. It would probably be better for the peace of mind of the community as a whole if more emphasis were placed on the prevention and detection of real crime, and somewhat less on minor matters, for example relentlessly pursuing—as the Sikhs can be seen doing regularly—some hapless ricsha coolie whose offense is of trivial nature and merely consisted of being too zealous in trying to get just one more passenger and thus be assured of having his supper and a place to sleep for the night. Kipling's character "Strickland" finds entirely too few counterparts in the local service. Commendable progress is being made in spreading a knowledge of the Chinese language among the foreign members of the Police Force, and it might help tourists to get a better impression of this city if more of the Chinese members of the force could understand at least a few words of English. But it takes more than language to cope with criminality in this region at present. It requires men who "live" and think Chinese, who study their habits, methods, and learn the customs of the country much more than the average member of the foreign force does. In fact, it is quite probable that in the majority of cases which one reads in the daily newspapers, where Sergeant So-and-so or Detective X has been cited as having been responsible for some particularly good piece of police work, this foreign officer is really reaping the credit for work done by Chinese subordinates, and without whom he would be helpless to do anything. Getting your name into the daily newspapers is one of the main objects of the average policeman not only in Shanghai but all over the world. One reason why daily newspapers everywhere are loath to criticize the Police—except under extraordinary circumstances—is that the Police have a very efficient weapon against the "offending" newspaperman; they cut him off from all sources of securing police news promptly, and in these days of sensation-seeking, news of crime fills up a very considerable space in the average daily newspaper. The extent to which this desire for newspaper publicity affects the average policeman can be judged, as it applies in the United States, from the following comment by Paul Hutchinson, editor of *The Christian Century*:—

> "Let us begin when the crime has been committed. All the criminal has to do, we are told, is to read the papers to learn precisely where the police net is being spread to catch him and how, therefore, to escape it. Very often this is true. But who gives the reporters their information as to what the police are doing? The police themselves; they come hotfoot with every development, all on the understanding that the papers shall give credit to Captain Doyle of the 12th Precinct and Detective Serglant Pestalozzi, who are running the criminal to earth. The reporter who fails to give them the publicity they are after might as well turn to the reporting of hotel arrivals or ship news."

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It may be added as a footnote that the beggar problem on the streets of Shanghai is becoming an increasing problem. To a large extent it is a reflex of the depressed economic conditions. But that doesn't change the fact that a large proportion of the beggars are professionals, each group keeping to their alloted "beat." It is really an anomaly that the Chinese patriotic societies who are so careful that foreigners shall not take photos of misery existing in the interior of China do not realize that similar scenes can be photographed here on the streets of Shanghai daily; there is no need to go to the interior of China to get them. In many streets of Shanghai pedestrians simply cannot walk in comfort, as the sidewalks are littered with beggars. The local Chinese courts have no law to deal with beggars as beggars, it seems. But when these mendicants stand right in the middle of the sidewalk in groups they are doing more than begging—they are obstructing free movement of the public and that is quite a different matter.

Lord Marley Enquires Regarding Shanghai Police Methods

Information was sought in the House of Lords last week by Lord Marley, Chief Opposition Whip, concerning the alleged use of force against unarmed student demonstrators by the police, including Britons, in the International Settlement of Shanghai last December, but a formal motion in this respect was withdrawn after a Government reply. Lord Marley, in requesting information concerning that matter, dwelt on the peacefulness of Chinese demonstrations in Shanghai.

Replying, the Earl of Stanhope, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that reports he had read in the Shanghai newspapers concerning the demonstrations there differed very materially from Lord Marley's account of the event. It was obvious from these reports than the students had disorganized traffic and had tried to enter the Settlement.

He stated that he would enquire whether the police under the control of the the Shanghai Municipal Council had used undue violence, but he thought that the very last thing the Municipal Council would desire them to do would be to attack Chinese unduly and raise bad feeling between Chinese and foreigners. "It is so obviously against the interests of everybody on the Council and people living in Shanghai that I very much doubt the accuracy of Lord Marley's information," he added. The Earl of Stanhope, however, undertook to ask Sir Anthony Eden, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to make enquiries from Shanghai.

New Subsidiary Minted Coinage Now in Circulation

The new Chinese subsidary coins, in five categories, were duly put into circulation in Shanghai during this week. There are two copper coins (one half-cent and one cent) and three nickel coins (five-cent, ten-cent and twenty-cents). These are all on the "large money" basis and are intended gradually to drive out of circulation the "small money", or subsidiary coins and "coppers"—which have a daily fluctuation value. The new two-cent and twenty-cent pieces perform the same function as the paper money notes of the same denominations, being exchangeable for dollar notes without a discount. For the moment both systems are being allowed by the National Government to work side by side, so as to allow the public to become acquainted with the new coins, and incidentally to prove by actual demonstration to the public that the new system, with a fixed value ratio to the dollar, is superior to the old depreciated currency system. During the first few days when the new coins were introduced, ricsha coolies fought shy of the new coinage, but already now their suspicions have been overcome, and they together with the public in general are accepting the new coins as a matter of daily routine.

Tokyo Army Chiefs Decide on Four-Point Policy Towards China; Kweichow Reds Flee to Yunnan

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Japanese War and Foreign Offices Confer on Projected Sino-Japanese Parleys.**
2. **General Sung Stresses Equality as Basis for Settling Sino-Japanese Issues.**
3. **Appointment of Doihara as High Advisor to Hopei-Chahar Council Denied.**
4. **Abolition of East Hopei Council and War Zone Discussed at Tientsin.**
5. **Japanese Commander of Port Arthur Visits Peiping and Tungchow.**
6. **Mongolian Militia Commander Plans Invasion of Suiyuan Province.**
7. **Mongolian Leagues in Chinghai Pledge Loyalty to Nanking Government.**
8. **Communists in Kweichow Are Defeated and Flee to Yunnan Province.**
9. **Japanese Press Reports Borodin in Shanghai to Take up Work of Mr. "X".**
10. **Hu Han-min Awaits Arrival of Wang Chung-hui Before Proceeding North.**
11. **Nanking Sounds Warning to Reactionaries and Communists.**

Unification of Japan's policy towards China was discussed on Feb. 7 at a conference between Major-General Rensuke Isogai, Japanese Military Attache in China, and high officials of the Foreign Ministry. Major-General Isogai also reviewed the "four-point" policy formulated by the Army on February 5.

The plan provided for:

1.—Promotion of efforts to secure a complete national unity in Japan's China policy.

2.—Demands for the complete elimination of anti-Japanese agitation in China.

3.—Extension of assistance to the North China regime.

4.—Clarification of Japan's national policy towards China so as to promote a sense of mutual confidence between the two nations.

The outline was formulated at a three-day series of Army conferences, called to receive Major-General Isogai's reports on the situation in China, and has the approval of General Yoshiuki Kawashima, War Minister, and Lieutenant-General Sugiyama, Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff.

Instruction to guide Hachiro Arita, Ambassador-designate to China, in his forthcoming negotiations with the Chinese Government were formulated at a joint conference of high officials of the Foreign and War Ministries at Tokyo Feb. 10, according to *Domei*. Among the topics discussed at the conference were the attitude of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek towards Japan; the Sino-Japanese co-operation in the prevention of communist infiltration into North China; the reported rapprochement between Nanking and the Southwest; and finally, the projected Nanking negotiations. The unification of the China policies of the two ministries formed the main topic of the discussion, officials of the two offices presenting their views on the matter.

The Yomiuri, a Japanese paper published in Tokyo, stated on February 7 that, at the conference of officers of the General Staff Feb. 6, Major-General Isogai, Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy in China, laid down the following principle:

"That all questiions pertaining to North China must be handled separately from the proposed Sino-Japanese conference at Nanking."

Akira Ariyoshi, the retired Japanese Ambassador to China, arrived in Kobe Feb. 10 from Shanghai en route to Tokyo. Interviewed by *Reuter* he said that the Chinese Government expected the "much-proposed" Sino-Japanese conference at Nanking to result in a readjustment of relations between two countries, and predicted that "something definite would come to the surface" when his successor reached Nanking.

The Central News Agency learned from official circles in Nanking that the report recently released by the Japanese *Domei News Agency* to the effect that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued another statement on January 25 clarifying China's stand concerning the so-called three-point program mentioned by Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, while addressing the Diet on January 21, is incorrect. The Chinese Foreign Office, it is stated, has not issued a second statement, as China's stand with regard to Mr. Hirota's speech has already been set forth in the statement issued on January 23 and there is no need of reiteration.

GEN. SUNG STRESSES EQUALITY AS BASIS FOR SETTLING SINO-JAPANESE ISSUES

Terminating three weeks' visit to Tientsin, General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Affairs Committee, returned to Peiping Feb. 8. Interviewed, General Sung said that upon his arrival at Loling, his native place in Northern Shantung, he had an hour's telephone conversation with General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung, on January 31. The next morning, General Han visited him at Loling. They had a whole day's talk. Views were exchanged concerning measures for preserving the nation's territorial integrity and stabilization of the situation in North China.

Referring to Sino-Japanese issues, General Sung sand that matters cannot be straightened out unless the two Governments treat each other on the basis of equality and mutual friendship; otherwise, mutual suspicion, will remain. For the purpose of maintaining peace in the Far East, the Chinese and Japanese should hereafter give due consideration for and respect each other's sovereign rights so as to ensure real friendship.

The statement made by General Sung Chen-vuan that the Hopei and Chahar Political Council is considering the formation of an educational committee to deal with education in North China, has aroused a great deal of speculation in Peiping educational circles. The fear is expressed in these quarters that the formation of the committee may lead to the taking over of the various Governmen universities by the Council. It is pointed out that since the Council was established, practically all the Government organizations in Peiping and Tientsin have been taken over by the nominees of the Council, the only once remaining under the direct control of Nanking being the Government universities. It is an open secret that the authorities in Peiping have scant love for the educators, who have not hesitated to express strong disapproval of the political activities of some of the northern leaders in the recent crisis in North China. There is strong belief in these circles that the proposed establishment of an educational committee is intended to check the patriotic movement in the universities.

DOIHARA SAYS JAPANESE WILL BE APPOINTED ADVISERS TO HOPEI-CHAHAR COUNCIL

Reuter quotes Major-General Doihara of the Kwantung Army as denying that he will be appointed high adviser to the Hopei and Chahar Political Council. He is said to have declared, however, that the Council would appoint a number of Japanese advisers shortly. He is also quoted as having stated that the Hopei and Chahar Political Council and the Hopei Autonomous Council were regimes "fundamentally opposite each other," and that it would be difficult for them to reach accord in the near future.

Maj.-Gen. Doihara called on Chen Chung-fu, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, on Feb. 10 for preliminary exchange of opinions on the East Hopei situation.

In a lengthy interview with Chinese pressmen on Feb. 8, Chen Chung-fu discussed various problems relating to the Sino-Japanese negotiations that have been in progress in Tientsin. Concerning the East Hopei problem, Mr. Chen stated that the Japanese side has already accepted the Chinese proposals in principle, but a complete settlement has not yet been arrived at. As regards the North Chahar problem, Mr. Chen admitted that the issue is of a more complicated nature. Mr. Chen denied that General Doihara has been appointed High Adviser to the Hopei-Chahar Political Council.

ABOLITION OF EAST HOPEI COUNCIL AND WAR ZONE DISCUSSED AT TIENTSIN

Further progress is said to have been made in the negotiations in Tientsin between the Chinese and Japanese authorities in North China over the East Chahar and East Hopei problems. According to a responsible official, conditions in East Chahar and East Hopei are expected to return to normal within two months as a result of the Tientsin talks.

The Chinese proposals in principle for the settlement of the issues are learned to include the following:

(1) Abolition of the East Hopei Autonomous Government which was established last year by Yin Ju-keng at Tungchow.

(2) Abolition of the name of the "demilitarized zone" in Hopei, and

(3) Withdrawal of the "Manchukuo" troops under Li Shou-hsin from the six North Chahar districts back to Dolonor.

ADMIRAL WADA CONFERS WITH JAPANESE OFFICERS AT PEIPING

Rear-Admiral H. Wada, commander of the Japanese naval depot at Port Arthur, arrived at Peiping Feb. 7 from Tientsin by train for the purpose of exchanging views with local Japanese authorities regarding measures for closer cooperation between Japanese land and naval forces in North China. He was entertainer at noon Feb. 9 at a luncheon party given by General Sung Cheh-yuan. Rear-Admiral Wada on Feb. 8 visited to Tungchow where he interviewed Yin Ju-keng, chairman of the bogus "East Hopei Government." At Tungchow he discussed important problems with Yin. The nature of their conversation, however has not been divulged. Having completed his mission to North China, Rear-Admiral Wada left Peiping on Feb. 9 for Mukden after a three-day visit to Tientsin and Peiping. It is learned that Admiral Wada's conversations with Major-General Doihara, Major-General Nagami, Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Garrison in Tientsin, and Major-General Tada, Commandant of the Japanese Garrison in North China, were centered on army forces in North China to cope with any emergency that may arise in this part of China.

The establishment of a Japanese naval force in North China, construction of a naval harbor and the cooperation of Japanese army and navy in that region were among the resolutions adopted during an important conference attended by high Japanese army and naval officers in Tientsin Feb. 5, Chinese newspapers reported. The plans will be sent to Tokyo by Rear-Admiral Wada for approval, the reports said. It is also stated that the Dairen Japanese naval unit will cooperate with the North China Japanese army.

Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, left Canton for Hongkong Feb. 7 aboard the gunboat *Saga* following a three-day visit there during which he was lavishly entertained by both Chinese and Japanese. The Japanese officer is scheduled to sail shortly from Hongkong for Takao, Formosa, aboard his flagship, the cruiser *Idzumo*.

The Kokutsu News Agency reported from Mukden Feb. 7 that the Department of Education of Yin Ju-keng's "East Hopei Autonomous Government" are now editing the textbooks, which will be issued in March, in collaboration with the Japan-Manchukuo Cultural Association of Mukden.

Lo Chia-heng, who was recently appointed by the Waichiaopu to be Foreign Affairs Commissioner for Chahar, arrived at Kalgan Feb. 7 from Nanking.

General Chang Chih-chung, Chairman of Chahar, arrived at Peiping Feb. 7 from Kalgan to report to General Sung Cheh-yuan on the cinditions of Chahar during the past several weeks.

Chang Shao-tang, Secretary-General of the Shantung Provincial Government, arrived at Tientsin Feb. 9 from Tsinan en route to Peiping to discuss important affairs with Hopei Provincial Government officials.

WAKASUGI NAMED JAPANESE CHARGE PENDING ARRIVAL OF NEW AMBASSADOR

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking has received an official communication from the Japanese Embassy to the effect that Kamame Wakasugi, Counsellor of the Embassy, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires pending the arrival of Mr. Ariyoshi's successor. H. Arita, the Japanese Ambassador-designate, is scheduled to leave Japan for China on Feb. 22.

MONGOLIAN MILITIA COMMANDER PLANS INVASION OF SUIYUAN

General Tso Shih-hai, commander of the Mongolian Militia, with the aid of General Li Shou-hsin, the "Manchukuo" military leader, is preparing to invade Suiyuan province, according to reports received in Peiping from Kalgan Feb. 7. It is stated that the purpose of the projected invasion is to add five Mongol districts to the independent area in Eastern Chahar, control of which was seized last December by a combined force of "Manchukuo" and Mongolian troops. The six districts are Kuyuan, Paochang, Chiangpei, Kangpo, Houteh and Shangtao, the last named bordering on Suiyuan province. Between them, Generals Tso and Li control about 500 troops, all of whom are equipped with rifles.

MONGOLIAN LEAGUES PLEDGE LOYALTY TO NANKING GOVERNMENT

The chieftains of the Right and Left Mongolian League in Chinghai have telegraphed to the National Government pledging their unwavering loyalty to the Nanking authorities, *Central News* reported Feb. 7. The telegram was sent to Nanking for the purpose of flouting wild rumors spread by unscrupulous elements to the effect that 29 Banners under the jurisdiction of the two Leagues in Chinghai desired independence from Nanking. In their message, the chieftains of the two Chinghai Leagues declare that they and the leaders of the 29 Banners under them will henceforth contact the Central Government exclusively through their resident representatives in Nanking, namely Kwan Paochia and Ho Yung-hsin. The message further states that the Chinghai League chiftains will not acknowledge anything said or done about the Chinghai Mongols credited to persons other than the two resident representatives in Nanking.

The National Government on Feb. 11 appointed General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner of Shansi and Suiyuan, as Commissioner for the guidance of the affairs of the newly-appointed Mongolian Political Council of Suiyuan. Prince Sha, Chairman of the new Council, has already arrived at Paotouchen on his way to Suiyuan to see General Fu Tso-yo, Chairman of Suiyuan, whiile Prince Pan, the Vice-Chairman, is also expected there shortly. The Council will be inaugurated on the 21st day of the Third Moon at Ichinhohlo, reputed to be the burila place of Ghengis Khan.

The mystery which has shrouded his movements following the reported arrival in Peiping of Gen Ma Chung-ying, the Mohammedan rebel leader of Sinkiang, several days ago has been cleared up. Information gathered by Gen. Ma's friends in Peiping reveals that the whole affair has been a hoax. The man who called himself Gen. Ma turned out to be an imposter, by the name of Wang Tien-yu, whose ulterior motive was to swindle money from the local authorities.

By order of the Peiping police authorities five leaders of a gambling gang apprehended last week were executed at at two o'clock in the morning of Feb. 6. Other gamblers who were arrested at the same resort have been sentenced to prison terms of various periods. They were made to parade the streets on Feb. 6 and will undergo the same humilitation for some more days before serving their

COMMUNISTS IN KWEICHOW FLEE TO YUNNAN

Finding their attempt at invading Kweiyang frustrated by the Kweichow Provincial troops, the roving bandits under the notorious Hsiao Ke and Ho Lung are now fleeing towards Tatung, about 50 kilometres east near the Yunnan-Kweichow border, according to a communique received at Kunming Feb. 9. Steps are being taken by the Yunnan provincial troops to block the red remnants from entering Yunnan. The anti-red troops are now retorped to have reached Chienhsi, about 100 kilometres to the northwest of Kweiyang, where the Reds hope to make a stand.

Most of the foreign missionaries in North Shensi, the majority of them being at Yenan, about 85 miles from the Suiyuan border, have evacuated their mission stations and have arrived in Sian under military escort as a result of the rampancy of Communist disturbances there, according to Chi Chin, Foreign Affairs Cmomissioner for the four provinces of Shensi, Kansu, Ninghsia and Chinghai. Part of the group of missionaries, Mr. Chi said, has gone either to Peiping or Shanghai temporarily.

Ten magistrates of Hunan have been severaly reprimanded by the Hunan Provincial Government for their failure to complete th pao-chia (mutual protection) system in their respective districts within the stipulated time. As a punishment for their failure to complete the system in their districts in time, each of the ten magistrates is given a demerit in their service record.

JAPANESE PRESS REPORTS BORODIN IN SHANGHAI TO TAKE UP WORK OF MR. "X"

Micheal Borodin, one-time adviser to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and prominent figure in the Nationalist Revolution in 1926, is in Shanghai, according to the Japanese press Feb. 11. The well-known Communist organizer arrived in Shanghai on Feb. 9 by the Soviet steamer Habarovsk from Vladivostok together with 30 Moscow-trained Communists, the newspapers state. "According to a rumor," the *Shanghai Mainichi* said, Mr. Borodin is in Shanghhai to take over the task of Joseph Walden, alias Mr. X, who is serving a prison term in the Wuhan penitentiary following his conviction by a Chinese court of Communist activities and espionage on behalf of Soviet Russia. The Red "master-mind" was reported by the *Kokutsu News Agency* as being in Tientsin on February 5, working in collaboration with Chinese Communists to stage an uprising in North China.

HU AWAITS ARRIVAL OF DR. WANG BEFORE GOING TO NANKING

Reuter reports that Hu Han-min, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee, is not leaving for Nanking until after the arrival from Europe of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who recently resigned his post as Chinese Judge at the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. Dr. Wang is expected about the end this month. It is stated that "further clarification" of Nanking's attitude will be necessary before Mr. Hu can proceed to the capital. If he actually goes there, he will probably be accompanied by Chow Lu, Chancellor of Sun Yat-sen University, but it is officially announced that Hsiao Fu-chen, one of the leading Southwest statesmen, is not making the journey because of the state of his health.

An important political conference was held in Canton Feb. 6 at the home of Mr. Hu, the premises being heavily guarded. The meeting, which lasted three hours, was attended by all the Southwest leaders, including Generals Chen Chi-tang, Commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung Armies, Li Tsung-jen, the Kwangsi Commander, Chow Lu, Chancellor of Sun Yat-sen University, and Hsiao Fu-chen. It is believed that the question of co-operation between Nanking and Canton was exhaustively discussed at the meeting.

As a result of the repeated requests of various circles throughout the whole country, Mr. Hu will return to Hongkong within this week, according to a *Central News* report. The veteran Kuomintang leader received Generals Chen Chi-tang, and Li Tsung-jen, commander of Kwangtung and Kwangsi forces respectively, and Lin Yun-kai, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, Feb. 8, during which Mr. Hu is reported to have expressed himself satisfied with the progress in reconstruction work in Kwangtung during recent years.

NANKING SOUNDS WARNING TOCOMMUNISTS AND REACTIONARIES

The Central Publicity Department of the C.E.C., in a manifesto issued Feb. 11, gives a timely warning to the entire nation in pointing out the renewed subversive activities of the communists and other reactionary elements in taking unsuspected advantage of the high patriotic feelings of the people at the present time and plotting against the Government and the Chinese nation. The manifesto exhorts the people not to be misguided and lured away from the highways of national reconstruction and salvation. The central authorities are keenly concerned over the many reactionary organs which have sprung up mushroom-like under the cloak of patriotism in Shanghai and elsewhere, and have been at pains to persuade really patriotic people to dissociate themselves from these treasonous movements.

INTERIOR MINISTRY STARTS PREPARATIONS FOR PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Preliminary preparations are now being made by the Ministry of Interior for the convocation of the People's Congress which, as decided upon at the Fifth National Kuomintang Congress, is to be held in Nanking next November. The Ministry of Interior, according to Minister Chiang Tso-pin, has embarked upon the work of taking the census of the total Chinese population as a preliminary step towards preparations for the holding of the Congress. However, General Chiang stated, the National Government so far has not yet made any decision as to what organ of the government is to be exclusively responsible for making preparations for the Congress.

Before an audience of some 700 Party and Government officials at the Sun Yat-sen memorial service of the Central Kuomintang Feb. 10, General Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, gave a lengthy address on "China's Road to Salvation or Extinction." In order to overcome the present acute national crisis, General Feng was of the opinion that the nation should not be afraid to meet foreign aggression, but should be strongly determined to struggle for existence.

For the present, General Feng declared, three things should be declared, three things should be done, namely:

(1) To thoroughly reform the nation's political machinery and to arouse the spirit and support of the entire people for a concerted struggle.

(2) To intelligently study the diplomatic trends of the various foreign Powers and formulate China's foreign policy accordingly in order to bring about favorable world opinion from friendly nations.

(3) To thoroughly reinforce China's national defense in order to strengthen the national foundation for national salvation.

WANG CHING-WEI SAID GRADUALLY IMPROVING

The condition ot Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, is improving gradually, Dr. Kurt Noll, who is attending Mr. Wang, declared Feb. 11. The slight swelling which developed on his left cheek has completely subsided, Dr. Noll said. Reports that Mr. Wang intends to take a trip to Honolulu were said to be untrue by a close friend of Mr. Wang. The report also stated that Madame Wang and Tseng Chung-min, former Vice-Minister of Railways, will accompany Mr. Wang to Honolulu.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and now Director of the Whampoa Harbor Development Board in Canton, arrived at Nanking Feb. 5 from the South to seek for adequate funds from the Central Authorities to build the Whampoa port. Dr. Lo called on General Chang Chun, minister of Foreign Affairs, on Feb. 6 and the two had a pleasant chat together. He will return to Canton after a brief stay in the capital.

It is learned that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is contemplating the despatch of Yang Yun-chu, of the Department of Asiatic Affairs of the Ministry, to Japan to inspect the Chinese consulates there.

Chronological Record of Events in China in 1935

COMPILED BY THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF "THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW"

(Concluded from last week)

AUGUST

1.—New Minister of Personnel, Shih Yin, assumed duties.
2.—Japanese Consul-General at Nanking Y. Suma called on Finance Minister Dr. H. H. Kung, and explained Japan's attitude towards China's economic reconstruction.
3.—Yin Ju-keng assumed his new post as Administrative Commissioner of the Luanchow-Shanhaikwan Area at Tangshan.
3.—Former Sinkiang Chairman Chin Shu-jen began to serve his prison term of three years and six months at Nanking on conviction of charges of offenses against State.
4.—Hunan Chairman General Ho Chien telegraphed Nanking, reporting that over 30,000 died of the floods and more than 3,000,000 survivals were waiting for relief.
4.—Col. Liu Tso-chow, Commander of 3rd Corps of the War Zone Peace Preservation Force, assassinated at Luanchow, one Japanese gendarme being also injured during the shooting.
4.—Airplane presented by Signor Mussolini of Italy to General Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Shanghai.
5.—Japanese military attache Col. Takahashi arrived at Taiyuan to see General Yen Hsi-shan.
7.—Japanese military officers held conference at Tientsin to discuss the Liu Tso-chow assassination affair. Col. Giga after the conference flew to Changchun to report.
7.—New Chinese Minister to Belgium Dr. Chu Hao-hsiang departed from Shanghai for his post.
8.—Wang Ching-wei wired Chairman Lin Sen from Tsingtao, tendering resignation from his posts as President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs.
8.—Hsu Shih-yin, after inspection of the flood situation in the Yangtsze provinces, reported as follows: flood sufferers, 14,000,000; flooded area, 100,000 square li; people drowned over 100,000; and property losses over $500,000,000.
9.—Yeh Chu-tsang, Secretary-General of Central Party Headquarters, proceeded to Tsingtao to urge Wang Ching-wei to withdraw his resignation.
9.—Chen Shu-jen resigned as Chairman of the Overseas Affairs Commission.
9.—Chinese and Japanese authorities at Tientsin investigated the Liu Tso-chow assassination affair.
10.—Chairman Lin Sen wired Wang Ching-wei from Kuling urging him to withdraw resignation.
10.—Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Advisor to the British Government, started his journey to China on investigation mission.
12.—Chekiang Chairman General Huang Shao-hsiung arrived at Canton to see General Chen Chi-tang and other southern leaders.
12.—Six staff officers of Japanese Kwantung Army arrived a Taiyuan to see General Yen Hsi-shan.
12.—Industry Minister Chen Kung-po and Communications Minister Ku Meng-yu both tendered resignations following example of Wang Ching-wei.
13.—Executive Yuan meeting decided to pursuade Chen Kung-po, Ku Meng-yu, Chen Shu-jen and Wang Shih-chieh (Minister of Education, who also resigned), to remain in their respective posts.
13.—Hsu Shih-ying proceeded to the North to investigate flood conditions and stated that flood sufferers in the provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan totalled more than 10,000,000.
13.—Tao Shang-min, Counsellor of Peiping Political Council, detained by Japanese Embassy at Peiping owing to his alleged implication in the Liu Tso-chow assassination affair.
13.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs protested to the Japanese Embassy against the detention of Counsellor Tao Shang-min.
13.—Chekiang Chairman General Huang Shao-hsiung left Canton for Kwangsi to see Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi.
14.—Japanese Embassy ignored Chinese protest against detention of Tao Shang-min.
14.—*Hai Chi* and *Hai Sheng*, two Canton rebel vessels, incoporated into the Central Governments 3rd Fleet.
16.—Finance Minister Dr. H. H. Kung interviewed Chairman Lin Sen of National Government at Kuling and reported on the conditions of the Central Government.
16.—Peiping-Liaoning Railway train raided by bandits near Shanhaikwan and one railway guard killed.
17.—Body of British journalist, G. Jones, kidnapped and murdered by bandits in Chahar at the end of last month, discovered.
17.—Foreign Affairs Ministry protested to Japanese Embassy against illegal flights of Japanese airplanes over Peiping and Tientsin.
18.—Peiping Political Council ordered investigation into the murder of the British journalist, G. Jones.
19.—General Chiang Kai-shek flew to Nanking from Kuling.
19.—President Wang Ching-wei flew to Shanghai from Tsingtao.
19.—Councillor Tao Shang-min of Peiping Political Council released by Japanese Embassy, but China's protests against his detention still unanswered.
19.—New Japanese Commander of North China Garrison, Gen. H. Tada, arrived at Tientsin, succeeding Gen. Umetsu, who had been transferred as Commander of 20th Japanese Division.
20.—Hu Han-min arrived in Germany from Switzerland.
21.—Both General Chiang Kai-shek and President Wang Ching-wei arrived at Nanking and met today. President Wang urged to remain in office by General Chiang..
21.—Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, presented credentials to President F. D. Roosevelt.
22.—Li Chen-hua, principal assassin of Liu Tso-chow, arrested at Luanchow, confessing motive of assassination personal revenge.
22.—Wang Ching-wei consented to withdraw his resignation as President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs.
23.—Wang Ching-wei issued circular telegram, announcing resumption of his two posts.
23.—General Chiang Kai-shek flew back to Chengtu from Nanking.
24.—Hsu Shih-ying reported on flood situation in Hopei, Shantung and Honan provinces as follows: flooded area about 40,000 square kilometers, flood victims about 5,500,000 and property losses about $300,000,000.
25.—Ambassador General Chiang Tso-pin left China for Japan to return to his post.
26.—Foreign Affairs Ministry announced appointment of Hsu Nien-tseng as Chinese Consul-General at Hanoi and Shen Chin-yi as Consul-General at Saigon.
26.—Niu Chuan-shan and Six other prominent Tientsin residents organised the East Asia Economic Association at Tientsin.
27.—China celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the Great Sage, Confucius.
28.—National Government appointed General Sung Cheh-yuan Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin and ordered transfer of the incumbent Garrison Commander, General Wang Shu-chang, as Vice-Chairman of the Military Advisory Council.
29.—National Government ordered abolition of the Peiping Political Council.
29.—Wang Keh-min returned to Peiping from Nanking to wind up affairs of the Peiping Political Council.
29.—Li Chen-hua, principal assassin of Liu Tso-chow, sent to the Tientsin-Tangku Peace Preservation Headquarters for trial and punishment.
30.—Wang Ching-wei issued statement, explaining reasons for abolition of Peiping Political Council.

SEPTEMBER

2.—Ambassador General Chiang Tso-pin called on Japanese Foreign Minister K. Hirota and conferred on Sino-Japanese situation.
5.—Standing Committee of C. E. C. decided at meeting to postpone the date of convention of the 6th Plenary Session of C. E. C. to Nov. 1, but the 5th Kuomintang National Congress to be held according to scheduled time, Nov. 12.
6.—Chin Teh-hsun assumed his post as Chairman of Chahar.
6.—Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission ordered by National Government to mediate in the dispute between Prince Yun of the Mongolian Political Council and Prince Dorlchi, Chieftain of the West Banner in Chahar, over the latter's dismissal by the former.
7.—Finance Minister Dr. H. H. Kung dispatched representative to Japan to welcome Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Advisor to the British Government, to China.
8.—Chairman Lin Sen of National Government returned to Nanking from Kuling.
10.—General Huang Fu tendered resignation as Minister of Interior.
10.—Sir Frederick Leith-Ross called on Japanese Finance Minister and discussed with him Chinese economic problems.

12.—Finance Minister H. H. Kung denied sending representative to Japan to welcome Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.
14.—First German Ambassador to China, Dr. Oscar P. Trautmann, presented credentials to Chairman Lin Sen of National Government and German Embassy removed from Peiping to Nanking the same day.
17.—First American Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson presented credentials to Chairman Lin Sen.
18.—Fourth anniversary of the Mukden Affair observed quietly with half-masting of flags.
19.—Ambassador Chiang Tso-ping called on Japanese Premier Okada to confer on Sino-Japanese economic co-operation.
21.—General Sung Cheh-yuan assumed his post as Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin and announced that his policy was to suppress Communism and promote friendly relations with neighboring countries.
21.—Sir Frederick Leith-Ross arrived at Shanghai.
23.—Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, accompanied by British Ambassador, Sir Alexander Cadogan, arrived at Nanking and called on President Wang Ching-wei and Finance Minister H. H. Kung. Sir Frederick announced that his mission was to study economic conditions in China and he would remain in China for about four months.
23.—French Minister, M. Wilden, died at Peiping.
25.—Major-Gen. H. Tada, Commander of Japanese North China Garrison, issued pamphlet, entitled, "The Basic Conception of China," urging the creation of a new political organization in North China politically and economically independent of Nanking.
28.—Press reports of Sinkiang joining Soviet Russia denied in Nanking.
29.—Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, former Foreign Minister, died at Peiping.
30.—Chinese authorities at Swatow having detained smuggled rice from Formosa, three Japanese destroyers arrived at Swatow.

OCTOBER

1.—Executive Yuan appointed Liu Chung-chieh Chinese Minister to Austria.
1.—Japanese merchants at Swatow refused to pay the Kwantung provincial rice tax.
2.—National Government announced appointment of General Chiang Kai-shek and General Chang Hsueh-liang Commander and Vice-Commander of the Northwest Communist Suppression Forces.
4.—Chang Yuan-fu, Sinkiang representative stationed at Tientsin, denied reports of Sovietization of Sinkiang.
4.—Number of Japanese residents in Peiping and Tientsin increased from 700 before the Mukden Affair in 1931 to 7,400 now.
5.—Kung Pi-cheng, Sinkiang representative stationed at Nanking, officially denied reports of Sovietization of Sinkiang.
6.—Pai Chien-wu, the rebel leader at Fengtai, organised North China autonomy uprising. Martial law declared in Tientsin.
6.—Chinese Economic Mission to Japan consiting of 34 persons headed by Wu Ting-chang sailed from Shanghai for Japan.
7.—General Chang Hsueh-liang arrived at Taiyuan from Sian to confer with General Yen Hsi-shan on bandit situation in Shensi.
8.—Executive Yuan ordered partial reorganization of Szechuan Provincial Government with Wang Yu-yung as Commissioner of Civil Affairs, Lu Tso-fu as Commissioner of Reconstruction and Li Wei-luen as Commissioner of Education.
8.—General Chiang Kai-shek received Shensi leaders at Sian.
8.—General Chang Hsueh-liang returned to Sian from Shansi.
10.—China observed 24th anniversary of founding of the Republic.
10.—National Government granted special pardon to Chin Shu-jen, former Chairman of Sinkiang, who had been sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment.
10.—General Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Loyang from Sian.
10.—Sixth National Athletic Meet opened at Shanghai.
11.—Ex-Sinkiang Chairman, Chin Shu-jen, released from prison.
13.—Conference of high officers of Japanese Kwantung Army and Japanese Military Attaches stationed in North China opened at Dairen to discuss policy towards China. Major-General Okumura of Japanese Army General Staff was also present.
13.—General Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Taiyuan from Loyang to confer with General Yen Hsi-shan on the latter's plan of village ownership of land and on bandit suppression measures.
14.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Nanking from Taiyuan by air.
14.—Swatow incident peacefully settled.
14.—Japanese military conference at Dairen decided on new policy towards North China.
15.—Executive Yuan appointed Wang Chi-fu and Sun Hsi-wen as Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Kiangsi and Kansu Provincial Governments respectively.
16.—Major-General Okumura of Japanese Army General Staff summoned conference of Japanese military officers at Tientsin to transmit decisions of Dairen military conference.
18.—Major-General Okumura arrived at Nanking and called on President Wang Ching-wei.
19.—President Wang Ching-wei denied new Japanese demands.
19.—Japanese consular conference attended by Japanese Consuls-General at Nanking, Hankow, Canton and Shanghai opened at Shanghai.
20.—General Chiang Kai-shek flew to Fenghua from Nanking.
20.—Shensi Provincial Government issued an order offering rewards for the capture of Communist leaders in Shensi, including Mao Tse-tung, Peng Teh-hui, Po Ku and Chow En-lai.
20.—Japanese military and naval officers held conference at Shanghai.
20.—Sixth National Athletic Meet at Shanghai closed.
21.—Third Plenary Session of Mongolian Political Council opened at Pailingmiao.
21.—Armed peasants at Hsiangho (Hopei) clashed with district Government peace preservation corps over dispute of increase of farm land tax.
21.—Large quantities of Japanese goods imported into Swatow after settlement of Swatow incident because of non-collection of local taxes except the Customs duty.
21.—Fukien Chairman General Chen Yi left Foochow for Formosa on an official visit.
21.—U. S. War Secretary Geroege H. Dern arrived at Shanghai from Japan en route to the Phillippine Islands.
23.—Hsiangho peasants staged uprising and the magistrate forced to flee from the city.
23.—U. S. War Secretary Geroeg H. Dern called on President Wang Ching-wei at Nanking.
24.—Legislative Yuan passed second reading of the Draft Constitution for China.
24.—Situation in Hsiangho serious. New magistrate appointed by the Hopei Provincial Government detained by the rebels.
24.—Foreign Affairs Ministry denied report of new Japanese demands and that of large Chinese troop concentration in Chekiang.
25.—Legislative Yuan passed third reading of the Draft Constitution.
25.—Japanese Consuls-General in North China held conference at Tientsin.
25.—Hsiangho rebels sezied local government offices.
25.—U. S. War Secretary George H. Dern left Shanghai for Manila.
26.—Wu Ting-chang, head of the Chinese Economic Mission to Japan, called on Japanese Finance Minister Takahashi to exchange views on Sino-Japanese economic co-operation. Part of the members of the Mission returned to China.
26.—Major-General Okumura of Japanese General Army Staff arrived at Canton to see General Chen Chi-tang.
25.—General Yen Hsi-shan arrived at Nanking from Taiyuan by air.
26.—Ambassador General Chiang Tso-pin conferred with Japanese Finance Minister Takahashi on Sino-Japanese economic co-operation.
27.—Japanese rice imported into Kwangtung since Oct. 16 all exempted from payment of provincial taxes.
28.—General Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Nanking from Fenghua by air to meet General Yen Hsi-shan.
28.—Major-General Okumura flew to Kwangsi to see General Pai Chung hsi.
28.—Fukien Chairman General Chen Yi returned to Foochow from visit to Formosa.
28.—Ambassador General Chiang Tso-pin conferred with Japanese Foreign Minister K. Hirota on Sino-Japanese economic co-operation.
29.—Major-General H. Tada protesed to Chinese authorities in Peiping and Tientsin against the alleged anti-Japanese and anti-"Manchukuo" movement.
29.—General Chang Hsueh-liang arrived at Nanking from Sian by air.
29.—Third plenary session of the Mongolian Local Automy Political Council closed.
29.—Several members of Chinese Censorship Bureau at Tientsin arrested by Japanese gendarmes last night and released this afternoon.
30.—Li Ming, official of Tientsin Bureau of Social Affairs, arrested and detained by Japanese Gendarmes.
31.—Ambassador General Chiang Tso-pin left Japan for China.

NOVEMBER

1.—6th Plenary Session of the 4th Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang opened at Nanking.
1.—President Wang Ching-wei seriously injured in attempted assassination by Sun Feng-ming, reporter of *Cheng Kwang News* Agency of Nanking, while taking photo at opening

ceremony of the Plenary Session. Sun and many suspects were arrested on the spot.

1.—Peiping Branch Military Affairs Commission issued order prohibiting organizations prejudicial to China's foreign relations.

1.—Executive Yuan appointed General Yu Hsueh-chung Chairman of Kansu.

1.—General Feng Yu-hsiang arrived at Nanking from his mountain abode in Shantung and called on both President Wang Ching-wei and General Chiang Kai-shek.

1.—Northwestern Bandit-Suppression Headquarters inaugurated at Sian with General Chien Ta-chun as Chief of Staff.

2.—C. E. C. 6th Plenary Session held first meeting.

2.—Sun Feng-ming, would-be assassin of President Wang Ching-wei, succumbed to wounds.

2.—General Feng Yu-hsiang attended C. E. C. session.

2.—U.S. Vice-President J.N. Garner and Congressional Party arrived at Shanghai en route to Manila.

3.—Peiping Mayor Col. Yuan Liang resigned on account of Japanese pressure and General Sung Cheh-yuan appointed concurrently Mayor.

3.—Ambassador Chiang Tso-pin arrived at Shanghai from Japan.

4.—Finance Ministry issued emergency order, nationalizing silver and stipulating that notes of the Central Bank, Bank of China and Bank of Communications are the only legal tenders. Silver coins withdrawn from circulation.

4.—C. E. C. 6th Plenary Session held second general meeting.

4.—Examination Yuan President Tai Chi-tao and Nanking Mayor Ma Chao-chun arrived at Canton by air on mission of General Government and exchanged views with Gens. Chen Chi-tang and Li Tsung-jen on the situation.

4.—Japanese troops stationed in Tientsin and Peiping staged large scale maneuvers in the vicinity of Lanfang along Peiping-Tientsin Railway and communication within radius of 15 li interrupted.

5.—C. E. C. 6th Plenary Session held third meeting, ratifying the monetary reform measures promulgated by Finance Ministry.

5.—Ambassador General Chiang Tso-pin arrived at Nanking.

5.—General Sung Cheh-yuan assumed post as Acting Mayor of Peiping.

5.—Chang Ching-kiang, member of the C.S.C., seriously injured in motor car accident at Tangshan near Nanking.

6.—C. E. C. 6th Plenary Session closed today.

6.—Executive Yuan appointed General Hsiao Cheng-ying Chairman of Chahar and Chin Teh-hsun Mayor of Peiping.

6.—Major-General K. Doihara arrived at Tientsin from Peiping to confer with General H. Tada on Sino-Japanese issues.

6.—General Feng Yu-hsiang at the request of General Chiang Kai-shek decided to take up prolonged residence in Nanking.

6.—New monetary reform measures enforced throughout the country, including Kwangtung.

7.—Japanese military officers held important conference at Tientsin. Both Major-Generals Doihara and Tada participated.

7.—Several Chinese residents in Tientsin missed during the past few days, having been arrested by Japanese.

8.—Bullet lodged in the check of President Wang Ching-wei during attempted assassination extracted.

8.—An Ti-sheng, former president of the Peking Chamber of Commerce, proclaimed Magistrate of Hsiangho by rebels who had seized the city.

9.—Examination Yuan President Tai Chi-tao and Nanking Mayor Ma Chao-chun returned to Nanking from Canton. Result of mission said satisfactory.

9.—34 Chinese citizens and officials had been illegally arrested by Japanese troops in Peiping and Tientsin up to the present.

9.—Foreign Affairs Ministry filed protest with Japanese authorities in Tientsin against illegal arrest of Chinese citizens by Japanese.

9.—Chin Teh-hsun assumed office as Mayor of Peiping.

10.—Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan telegraphed to Generals Chen Chi-tang and Li Tsung-jen, urging them to come to Nanking to attend 5th Kuomintang National Congress.

10.—General Chang Chih-chung assumed post as Acting Chairman of Chahar.

11.—Chairman Lin Yun-kai of Kwangtung and Chairman Huang Hsu-chu of Kwangsi arrived at Nanking by air to attend 5th Kuomintang National Congress.

12.—5th Kuomintang National Congress opened at Nanking with Chairman Lin Sen presiding.

12.—Japanese military authorities in Peiping and Tientsin declared that they would refrain from further arresting Chinese.

12.—The West Banner trouble peacefully settled with suspension of office for 8 months of Prince Dorlchi and withdrawal of troops of Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Council from the West Banner.

13.—Chow Lu, Liu Lu-ying and other Southwest leaders arrived at Nanking from Canton to attend the 5th Kuomintang National Congress.

13.—Hsiangho affair settled. Rebel leaders An Ti-sheng and Wu Yi-ting fled and Hopei Provincial Government appointed Liang Chi-shu as new magistrate.

13.—General Sun Chuan-fang, former military governor of the five Southeastern provinces, assassinated at Tientsin by woman assassin, who declared the motive was to avenge her father's execution by Sun some years ago.

14.—5th Kuomintang National Congress wired Hu Han-min and Wang Chung-hui urging them to return to China to share the responsibilities of the Government.

14.—Large bodies of Japanese troops arrived at Shanhaikwan from Chinchow.

15.—5th Kuomintang National Congress held first meeting.

15.—Five more trainloads of Japanese troops arrived at Shanhaikwan and several Japanese warships arrived at Chingwantao and Tsingtao respectively.

16.—5th Kuomintang National Congress held second meeting. More than 60 party delegates from Kwangtung and Kwangsi and overseas Chinese communities arrived at Nanking to attend the Congress.

17.—Over 12,000 Japanese troops arrived at Shanhaikwan. Rumors rife as to the purpose of their concentration.

18.—5th Kuomintang National Congress held third meeting.

18.—Arrival of Japanese troops is reported from all passes along the Great Wall.

18.—Japanese Consul-General at Hankow summoned conference of Japanese consuls in Hunan, Szechuan, Kiangsi and Hupeh.

19.—5th Kuomintang National Congress held fourth meeting.

19.—General Chiang Kai-shek delivered important speech on China's foreign policy at today's meeting of the Congress.

19.—Japanese military officers held conference at Tientsin to discuss the situation.

19.—Chinese Charge d'Affairs at Tokyo, Ting Shao-chi, called on Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Shigemitsu.

20.—Japanese Ambassador A. Aryoshi called on General Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking and discussed with him measures to improve Sino-Japanese relations.

20.—President Wang Ching-wei removed from Central Hospital to his private residence in Nanking for recuperation.

21.—5th Kuomintang National Congress held fifth meeting.

21.—General Chen Chi-tang summoned military conference at Canton.

21.—President Wang Ching-wei arrived at Shanghai by train for treatment.

22.—5th Kuomintang National Congress held sixth meeting. Election of members of the 5th Central Executive and Supervisory Committees began this afternoon.

22.—National Government cabled the various Chinese embassies and legations abroad declaring that the Government would never tolerate or recognize any inspired or instigated autonomy movement in North China.

23.—5th Kuomintang National Congress held seventh meeting. Election of members of the 5th C. E. C. and C. S. C. completed. Congress concluded session with General Chiang Kai-shek delivering the closing address.

24.—Martial law declared in Tientsin to prevent traitorous elements from creating further trouble.

24.—State burial of ex-President Li Yuan-hung held at Wuchang.

24.—More than 1,000 Japanese troops arrived at Kupeikow.

25.—Yin Ju-keng announced formation of "East Hopei Anti-Communist Council" at Tungchow controlling 22 districts in East Hopei and declared independence of Central Government. Yin himself served as head of the bogus regime.

25.—Tientsin rioters headed by Japanese ronins petitioned Municipal Government demanding surrender of administrative power to the people and staging demonstration.

25.—Chinese Charge d'Affairs Ting Shao-chi called on Japanese Foreign Office to discuss Sino-Japanese co-operation.

26.—National Government ordered abolition of the Peiping Branch of the Military Affairs Commission and appointed General Sung Cheh-yuan Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar and General Ho Ying-chin Resident Commissioner of Executive Yuan at Peiping.

26.—National Government ordered arrest of Yin Ju-keng because of his declaration of independence and treachery against the State. At the same time, the two offices of Administrative Commissioners for Chihsien-Miyun and Shanhaikwan-Luanchow Areas in the War Zone abolished.

26.—Peiping educational leaders called on General Sung Cheh-yuan and announced their firm opposition to any autonomy movement.

26.—General Yen Hsi-shan returned to Taiyuan from Nanking by air.

26.—Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Shanghai for Japan on private business.

26.—Japanese troops detained trains at Tientsin and Fengtai Stations and held up traffic.
27.—General Sung Cheh-yuan declined appointment as Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar.
27.—Considerable Japanese troop movements in North China. Repeated demands made on Peiping-Liaoning Railway for coaches.
27.—Landing field of China National Aviation Corporation at Tientsin occupied by Japanese.
27.—Japanese Foreign Office cabled Ambassador A. Ariyoshi to open negotiations with Chinese Government on pending issues.
28.—Main body of Japanese troops at Tientsin and Fengtai Stations withdrawn, but a small party remained to watch movements of rolling stock.
28.—More Japanese troops arrived at the various passes along the Great Wall and situation became tense.
29.—Nanking Foreign Office protested to the Japanese Government against the Japanese instigated autonomy movement in North China and occupation of Tientsin and Fengtai Stations by Japanese troops.
29.—Plane No. 5 of Eurasia Aviation Corporation crashed at Ningtai in Shensi and two pilots killed.
30.—General Ho Ying-chin, newly appointed Resident Commissioner of Executive Yuan at Peiping, departed from Nanking for the North.
30.—General Sung Cheh-yuan telegraphed National Government, petitioning formulation of effective measures to cope with the Hopei situation.
30.—Peiping Branch of Military Affairs Commission ceased to function.
30.—Situation in the Luantung War Zone very much confused. Yin Ju-keng still remained at Tungchow. More than ten districts in East Hopei dissociated themselves from Yin's rebel regime.
30.—Various public bodies throughout the country telegraphed Generals Sung Cheh-yuan and Shang Cheng, urging them to suppress the rebels and resist the aggressors.
30.—Japanese Consular officials held conference at Hongkong to discuss measures in view of alleged anti-Japanese movement in the South.

DECEMBER

1.—General Ho Ying-chin arrived at Kaifeng, Honan, en route to Peiping, and conferred with Chairman General Liu Shih on the situation.
1.—Hopei situation tense. General Sung Cheh-yuan issued proclamation, pacifying the people and suppressing rumor-mongers.
1.—Tientsin Railway Station still under surveillance of Japanese troops.
1.—Japanese troops continued to march into the Great Wall from Manchuria and 3,000 more troops arrived at Shankaikwan, carrying with them heavy artillery.
1.—Wang Ching-wei submitted resignation as President of Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1.—Members of the 5th Central Executive and Supervisory Committees sworn into office.
2.—First plenary session of the 5th Central Executive and Supervisory Committees held its first meeting.
2.—General Ho Ying-chin arrived at Paoting en route to Peiping and conferred with Hopei Chairman General Shang Cheng on the situation.
2.—Fukien Chairman General Chen Yi and Peiping-Liaoning Railway Director Yin Tung arrived at Tientsin and called on General H. Tada, Commander of Japanese Forces in North China. They departed for Peiping the same evening.
2.—Peiping educational circles telegraphed Central Government, declaring that the people in North China had not the slightest intention to sever relations from the Central Government or to seek for autonomy.
2.—Dr. C. T. Wang called on Japanese Foreign Minister K. Hirota in a private capacity.
3.—General Ho Ying-chin arrived at Peiping. He announced that the purpose of his trip was to inspect conditions in North China and devise measures for the readjustment of the situation. Immediately upon arrival, he plunged himself into conference with Generals Sung Cheh-yuan, Hsiao Cheng-ying, Chin Teh-shun and other local leaders.
3.—Kiangsi Chairman General Hsiung Shih-hui arrived at Peiping to assist General Ho Ying-chin and General Sung Cheh-yuan in readjusting the northern situation.
3.—*Ta Kung Pao*, well-known Chinese daily in Tientsin, barred from mail by Tientsin authorities because of editorial comments urging General Sung Cheh-yuan to safeguard national unity and preserve territorial integrity.
3.—Japanese airdrome at Tientsin completed.
3.—First plenary session of 5th Central Executive and Supervisory Committees held second meeting.
3.—Ambassador Quo Tai-chi called on British Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, calling his attention to Japanese activities in North China, which, he pointed out, were clearly a violation of the Nine Power Pact and of the Covenant of the League of Nations.
4.—First plenary session of the 5th C.E.C. and C.S.C. held second meeting, at which it was decided that the Draft Constitution of China be promulgated on May 5, 1936 and that the People's Congress be convened on November 12, 1936.
4.—General Wang Ku-pan assumed office as Commissioner of Metropolitan Police at Nanking.
4.—Executive Yuan appointed General Chen Tsoa department director of General Staff Board.
5.—First Plenary Session of 5th Central Executive and Supervisory Committees held third meeting. The meeting decided to safeguard freedom of press.
6.—General principles for settlement of Northern situation decided upon as a result of a series of conferences held between Generals Ho Ying-chin, and Sung Cheh-yuan and several other North China leaders at Peiping.
7.—First Plenary Session of 5th C.E.C. and C.S.C. closed. New personnel of the Party and Government elected at the Session as follows:
Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee: Hu Han-min and Vice-Chairman, General Chiang Kai-shek.
Chairman of the Central Political Council: Wang Chin-wei and Vice-Chairman, General Chiang Kai-shek.
President of Executive Yuan: General Chiang Kai-shek. Vice-President, Dr. H. H. Kung.
President of Legislative Yuan: Sun Fo. Vice-President, Yeh Chu-tsang.
President of Judicial Yuan: Chu Cheng. Vice-President Tan Chen.
President of Examination Yuan: Tai Chi-tao. Vice-President, Niu Yung-chien.
President of Control Yuan: Yu Yu-jen. Vice-President, Hsu Chung-chih.
8.—Hopei Chairman General Shang Cheng tendered resignation.
9.—Peiping students staged demonstration against any puppet autonomous organization in North China and demanded national unity to save the country.
9.—"Manchukuo" troops under Li Shou--hsin attacked Kuyuan, eastern Chahar.
10.—National Government issued mandate ordering protection of freedom of speech and press.
10.—Ministry of Education telegraphed Peiping students, ordering them to resume their studies.
11.—National Government appointed Generals Sung Cheh-yuan, Wang I-tang, Liu Chih and 14 others as members of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council with General Sung as Chairman.
11.—Fighting in Kuyuan continued, Paochang also attacked by "Manchukuo" troops.
11.—Students in Hangchow staged demonstration against the North China autonomy movement.
11.—Yin Ju-keng's rebel regime seized and detained the Customs, salt and railway revenues in East Hopei.
12.—New Central Political Council at its first meeting appointed General Chiang Tso-pin Minister of Interior, General Chang Chun Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ku Meng-yu Minister of Communications, Chang Kia-ngau Minister of Railways, Wu Ting-chang Minister of Industry and H. H. Kung Minister of Finance, Wang Shih-chieh Minister of Education, General Ho Ying-chin Minister of War and Admiral Chen Shao-kwan Minister of Navy.
12.—National Government issued mandates transferring Hopei Chairman General Shang Cheng as Chairman of Honan and appointing Honan Chairman General Liu Shih as Pacification Commissioner of Honan and Anhwei. General Sung Cheh-yuan appointed concurrently Chairman of Hopei, General Chang Chih-chung Chairman of Chahar and Hsiao Cheng-ying Mayor of Tientsin.
12.—Both Canton and Wuhan students rose to protest against the North China autonomy movement.
12.—Dr. C. T. Wang returned to Shanghai from visit to Japan.
13.—Fighting ceased at Kuyuan, but "Manchukuo" troops continued to remain in Paochang.
13.—Col. Kita, director of the China Section of the Japanese Army General Staff, arrived at Tientsin and summoned conference of Japanese military officers.
13.—National Government appointed Dr. Weng Wen-hao Secretary General of Executive Yuan.
14.—General Ho Ying-chin returned to Nanking from Peiping and reported to General Chiang Kai-shek on the result of his trip to the North. General Ho told press interviewers General Sung Cheh-yuan loyal to Central Government.
14.—Japanese military officers in conference at Tientsin decided to increase Japanese North China Garrison.
15.—East Hopei rebel units under Chao Lai arrived at Tangku and clashed with the troops of the 32nd Army of General Shang Cheng stationed there.
15.—Ku Meng-yu declined acceptance of appointment as

Minister of Communications.

15.—Fighting again broke out in Kuyuan. "Manchukuo" troops continued to attack east Chahar districts.

16.—New Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Five Yuan of the National Government (with exception of Vice-President of Control Yuan, General Hsu Chung-chi) were sworn into office.

16.—New Ministers of the various Ministries under the Executive Yuan and the Chairmen of the various Commissions under the National Government (with the exception of Minister of Communications, Ku Meng-yu) were sworn into office.

16.—Chahar Chairman General Chang Chi-chung and Col. Matsui, Japanese officer stationed at Kalgan, conferred at Peiping on Kuyuan Affair.

16.—Japanese airdrome at Miyun, Hopei, completed.

16.—5,000 Peiping students staged another demonstration voicing their opposition to any puppet organization in North China. A dozen of students were injured and scores of others arrested by police. Demonstrators finally broken up by force.

16.—Tangku affair settled with East Hopei rebel regime obtaining control of the area.

17.—National Government appointed Yang Yung-tai Chairman of Hupeh.

17.—Executive Yuan announced appointment of vice-ministers of the various ministries under the Yuan.

17.—Kuyuan surrounded by "Manchukuo" troops. Situation critical.

18.—Hopei-Chahar Political Council inaugurated at simple ceremony. General Sung Cheh-yuan delivered speech outling policy of the Council. First meeting of the Council held following inauguration ceremony. Wang I-tang, Chin Teh-hsun and Liu Chih elected members of the Standing Committe of the Council.

18.—Over 5,000 Nanking students petitioned Executive Yuan protesting against the North China autonomy movement. On the same day, students from 14 schools in Tientsin also petitioned the Tientsin Municipal Government for the same purpose.

18.—National Government specially appointed Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan Vice-Chairmen of the Military Affairs Commission and General Cheng Chien Chief of the General Staff.

18.—East Hopei rebel units prevented troops of General Sung Cheh-yuan's 29th Army from entering Tangku.

19.—Japanese Ambassador A. Ariyoshi called on General Chiang Kai-shek, inquiring concerning China's foreign policy. General Chiang replied that China would adhere to her settled foreign policy and would not deviate from it.

19.—General Hsiao Cheng-ying assumed his post as Mayor of Tientsin.

19.—Over 8,000 Nanking students paraded and petitioned the National Government and Executive Yuan against the North China autonomy movement.

19.—The students arrested by Peiping police released.

20.—Japanese Ambassador A. Ariyoshi called on Foreign Minister Chang Chun and discussed with him measures for improving Sino-Japanees relations.

20.—Hopei-Chahar Political Council held 2nd plenary session. General Wu Pei-fu appointed High Advisor to the Council.

20.—Wuhan students totalling more than 20,000 demonstrated in support of Peiping students' movement against autonomy of North China and demanded suppression of Yin Ju-keng's rebel regime.

20.—Upwards of 5,000 students in Shanghai petitioned the City Government of Shanghai Municipality protesting against North China autonomy movement.

20.—All government organs in Tangku seized and taken over by the East Hopei rebel units.

21.—Japanese troops in Tientsin and Peiping began to withdraw into Luanchow and Shanhaikwan.

21.—General Shang Cheng left Paoting for Honan to assume his new post as Chairman of Honan.

22.—Kuo Jen-yuan resigned as President of Chekiang University owing to student trouble.

23.—Peiping universities and high schools advanced their winter vacation under orders of General Sung Cheh-yuan.

23.—National Government promulgated regulations governing organization of Hopei-Chahar Pacification Headquarters.

24.—New Honan Chairman General Shang Cheng arrived at Nanking.

24.—5,000 Shanghai students demanded free transportation to Nanking by train to petition the National Government in connection with the North China situation.

24.—14 Shanghai public bodies telegraphed General Sung Cheh-yuan urging him to preserve national unity. At the same time, they petitioned the Government to suppress the Hopei and Chahar autonomy movement and launch a punitive expedition against the East Hopei rebel regime

25.—Former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tang Yu-jen, assassinated at Shanghai.

25.—Yin Ju-keng issued circular telegram, announcing formation of the "East Hopei Autonomous Government" at Tungchow with himself as head of the organization.

25.—Hopei-Chahar Political Council appointed Chen Chueh-sheng as managing director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway.

25.—National Government ordered enforcement of martial law in Nanking, Hankow and Shanghai owing to student trouble.

26.—Chen Chueh-sheng assumed office as managing director of Peiping-Liaoning Railway.

27.—Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ting Shao-chi at Tokyo instructed by Chinese Government to propose to Japanese Government the convening of a Sino-Japanese conference at Nanking to discuss a fundamental readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.

27.—Major-General Doihara returned to Changchun to confer with Kwantung Army authorities on the East Hopei, East Chahar and Tangku incidents.

27.—Manchukuo troops under Li Shou-hsin continued to push forward towards Suiyuan from Eastern Chahar.

27.—Kuyuan, Eastern Chahar, reported to have been occupied by Manchukuo troops under Li Shou-hsin on Dec. 22, and Chinese garrison there retreated to Tushihkow.

27.—Shanghai students proceeding to Nanking to petition the Government were forced to come back from Soochow and Kunshan.

30.—Agreement for retrocession of Kuling Leased Territory signed today with retrocession to take effect on Jan. 1, 1936.

30.—New Chief of General Staff General Cheng Chien sworn into office.

30.—New Honan Chairman General Shang Cheng left Nanking for Honan to assume his post.

30.—National Government appointed Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi Commander and Vice-Commander of the Bandit Suppression Forces for the Border Regions of Hunan, Kwangsi and Kweichow.

Italian Airplanes Bomb Ethiopian Negus' Private Quarters

Eight persons were killed and at least 20 seriously injured during an aerial bombardment of the Abyssinian army headquarters Feb. 10 at Dessie. It was reported that the Negus took an active part in the operations of the anti-aircraft detachments during the raid. The Emperor insisted on personally handling an anti-aircraft gun. Two Italian bombs fell on a building in which were the Emperor's private quarters, and caused a conflagration which, however, was quickly extinguished. For the first time since the outbreak of the war, Italian airmen flew over the province of Jimma which is still further from the Italian airdromes than Addis Ababa.

Italy Threatens to Leave League if Oil Sanctions Are Invoked

Italy will leave the League of Nations if the existing sanctions against her are multiplied by the addition of an oil embargo. A motion to this effect was adopted by the Grand Fascist Council, which met in Rome Feb. 5 to deliberate upon the general lines of Italy's counter-action in case the League decides to enforce the petroleum ban.

The technical details of the possibilities are now being examined in Geneva by a sub-committee of experts, who will make their report to the original Committee of Eighteen (on sanctions).

Should the oil embargo be declared Italy will not consider the decision a "hostile action," but only "unfriendly," a fact which reliable observers interpret as meaning that Italy will not resort to war with the sanctionist powers, although she will not remain passive. The likeliest gesture in these circumstances would be her notice of withdrawal from the Geneva organization.

Shanghai-Tokyo Radio-Phone Service Starts to Function

The Shanghai-Tokyo radio-telephone service was started this week by the Bureau of International Telegraphs of the Ministry of Communications. The charges fixed for radio telephone calls between here and Tokyo are $15 for the initial three-minutes' period or less and an additional $5 for every one minute or less after the expiry of the initial three-minute period.

Roosevelt Cancels One Billion Dollars' Worth of Credits

President Roosevelt Feb. 4 announced that he had ordered the cancellation of $1,000,000,000 worth of credit authorizations previously allotted to various governmental lending agencies. The cancellation, the President explained, had been ordered because of the continued economic recovery of the nation, making vast sums no longer necessary.

Frontier Incidents Create War Scare in Manchuria

BY THE REVIEW'S HARBIN CORRESPONDENT

GRAVE news has reached here from Manchuli. It is reported that Manchukuo troops are engaging Outer Mongolian troops in a battle at a place called Heilumoto, some 50 miles south of Manchuli, trying to dislodge the Outer Mongolians from their positions said to be well inside the Manchukuo borders. Judging by all reports, the engagement surpasses, both in gravity as well as the number of troops involved, all previous frontier incidents in the west, throwing Harbin and all other North Manchurian centers into a state of alarm and trepidation. Hitherto an unknown place, Heilumoto has crashed the front pages of our newspapers. It came into prominence in connection with an abortive operation of the Manchukuoan troops on January 14 when they tried to dislodge the Outer Mongolians from that place but instead got trounced, being compelled to give up the task, at least for the time being. The withdrawal appears to have been carried out in haste, for, according to authenticated reports, the Manchukuoans left seven of their soldiers prisoner in the hands of the Outer Mongolians. Another attempt carried out on January 22 appears to have been equally unsuccessful, although our troops were reported to have captured two Outer Mongolian "invaders". This encounter had its own thrill—the appearance of Soviet troops and armored cars on the scene of the battle, thus dispelling all doubts about the attitude of the Soviet Red Army in case of Outer Mongolian-Manchukuoan hostilities.

Judging by all appearances, it seems to be another case of an "undeclared" war, for all these encounters are certainly not children's play. That the aggressor—whoever he is—is playing with fire appears to be certain. It is obvious from the fact that from January 14 onward both sides have been using considerable units of troops, backed up by reserves in the rear. In any case, it was reported that in the operations of January 14 the Mongolians used about 100 infantrymen and 400 cavalrymen. This means that any frontier incident may develop into a grand battle, which will be hard to stop.

Who Is the Aggressor?

In view of diametrically conflicting contentions of both sides, it is difficult to make out who was the aggressor. However, there is considerable suspicion that the Manchukuo side may not have been entirely blameless in this affair. In any case, it seems to be a settled policy of the Changchun Government to use these frontier incidents as a means of forcing the Ulan Bator Government to enter into diploamtic relations with Manchukuo. It will be remembered that the forcing of Outer Mongolia's recognition was the object of the Manchukuo delegation at a recent conference in Manchuli called to settle the Buyer Nor Incident of last year, when the Manchukuo side vainly tried to attain this end. However, the Outer Mongolians positively refused to be intimidated and left the conference, to the dismay and consternation of our delegation.

All this shows that we have come dangerously near to war. The smallest possible provocation from either side is liable to bring about a conflagration the result of which cannot be foreseen. In this connection, many people ask: Are not the Japanese too late for this war? And the opinion seems to be general that they are too hopelessly late to achieve any quick success over their adversaries, the Soviets. The reasons given for this conclusion are as follows:—

(1) The best time for the Japanese to wage war on the Soviets was certainly early in 1932, soon after the capture of Harbin and the C.E.R. lines, when the U.S.S.R. was not prepared for war and was virtually taken aback by the Manchurian episode and subsequent events. Experts assert that at that time the Red command had only two divisions of peacetime strength quartered east of Baikal and was in general wholly unprepared for any defence. The Trans-Siberian and Amur Railroads were in the most delapidated condition and disrepair, with old and insufficient rolling stock.

The historical role of Manchurian "bandits" and volunteers lies therefore in the fact that they greatly impeded the progress of the Japanese Army, giving the Red leaders a breathing space to realize the gravity of the situation and to deduce the necessary conclusions thereform. It took the Japanese fully three years to put down a widespread revolt against their regime in Manchuria and to institute a semblance of peace and order in the country. In the face of this situation, one has to wonder at the sagacity and far-sightedness of Soviet leaders who tackled the problem in the least expected manner, namely, whilst rendering moral and material assistance to "bandits" in Manchuria, they withdrew the C.E.R. rolling stock to their own territory and put it into immediate service along their own lines.

(2) Taken aback by the events happening then in Manchuria, the Soviets rushed troops to their Far Eastern possessions, hastening at the same time the fortification of the most important strategic points along the Manchurian frontiers. By the summer of 1932, they were already sufficiently prepared to strike back any invader from this side, whilst the Japanese were hotly in pursuit of the Manchukuo Minister of War, Ma Chang-shan, who turned out "bandit" and proved to be quite elusive.

(3) In the same summer, the Soviets started the double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian and Amur railroads, using tens of thousands of convicts, "class enemies" of their regime, concentrated in camps along these lines. It again provided the best chance for the Japanese to strike, for they could count not only on cutting off the railways and taking the Far Eastern Red Army into the bag, but also on releasing these convicts, arming them and using them against the Soviets. The White Russian organizations brought from Manchuria, could have rendered inestimable service in this case, it is surmised.

All this is lost irretrievably. For, not to mention a huge Soviet army in the Far East, both the Trans-Siberian and Amur railroads have been provided with a double track all along their entire lengths; besides, the Soviets are rushing the construction of an entirely new line—the B.A.M. Railway—running parallel to the named lines, which, when completed, will practically be out of reach for the invading army. Commenting on the completion of double-tracking the Trans-Siberian Railroad a recent message of *Tass Agency* stated; "The second track from the station Karymskaya up to Habarovsk, over 2,200 klm. distance, has been laid in a short time—somewhat over two years. Traffic has been opened and powerful locomotives are pulling full-weight freight trains along the new track. Together with the old line which was simultaneously reconstructed, still closer connection has been established between the capital of the Soviet Union and its remotest border-land . . . .Hundreds of former criminals brought here by the hand of the Soviet justice, have been reformed and became accustomed to honest creative work on the construction of this remarkable line".

Military experts here state that the area of the dispute, Hielumoto, some 50 miles to the south of Manchuli, is a hilly country, representing a natural boundary between Halha (Outer Mongolia) and Barga (Hulunbuyer). Lying well to the west of the railway track, these hills appear to have a strategic importance, for, once occupied by an invading army, they would provide a starting point for a flanking attack upon the army with the center on the Trans-Siberian Railway. Apart from this importance, these hills command a caravan route leading from Manchuli and Handshur (the seat of the annual Mongolian fair) to Kerulen and Ulan Bator in Outer Mongolia. Lately, this route has been converted into a motor highway, being the only means of communication between Ulan Bator and the eastern borderland. Once these hills are taken and fortified, they would open the road to Ulan Bator, leaving the Outer Mongolian troops, operating in the Buyer Nor region, farther to the east, in the bag.

It is therefore assumed that the present "incident" near Heilumoto is not merely a frontier dispute like the one near Buyer Nor but that it is a dispute for the possession of the strategically important region blocking the way to Ulan Bator and to the rich Kerulen River Valley, regarded as the granary of Outer Mongolia.

Soviets Will Aid Outer Mongolians

Hitherto it was doubted whether the Soviets would support the Outer Mongolians in the conflict with the Japan-Manchukuo Allies, but the participation of the Soviet soldiers and armored cars in the battle of January 22 dispelled any doubt that may have been entertained in this respect. It appears therefore quite obvious that in all future operations along these frontiers the Japanese-Manchukuo troops will have to reckon on the presence of the Soviet Red Army, ready to support the Outer Mongolian troops with all its might.

All this alarms the population, creating a definite feeling of uncertainty and trepidation. Already, people are leaving the frontier districts in large numbers, especially from the Manchuli, Suifenho and Heiho regions, which appear to be in immediate danger in case of the present "incidents" flaring up into war. In the named places, as well as along the western and eastern lines of the Chinese Eastern Railway, real estate values have come down with a crash. Now it is possible to buy houses, farms and other immovables for a mere song. Old residents, who only recently returned to their homesteads, when the authorities had restored peace and order in the region, are again leaving them, this time being scared away by the fear far greater than all others —the danger of an imminent Russo-Japanse war. All these people are flocking into Harbin as the first stepping stone for moving southward.

When interviewed, these people say that the Red Army is ready to strike at any moment, first by airplanes and then by land forces. They do not place any reliance on the Japano-Manchukuo allied forces, saying that in case of major war the whole of Manchuria will be thrown into confusion and anarchy, due to frequent desertions, revolts and recrudescence of banditry. All this will doubtless be skillfully manipulated by the Soviets, they say. There are already rumors about grave dissensions between the Japano-Manchukuo troops in the region of Suifenho, the nature of which rumors, the in absence of reliable news, cannot be stated here.

It appears that we have come dangerously near to war. If these frontier incidents are allowed to happen with increasing frequency, involving more and more troops, including the mechanized sections thereof, as they are now, then there can be no other end but war. It is therefore ardently hoped that at this eleventh hour both sides will calm down and stop these frontier incidents, before it is too late.

Harbin, February 3, 1936.

The Destiny of North China

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟昭沐)

WHITHER, Hopei and Chahar? Are they not other "lost sons" of China in addition to four others, who will not come back to their mother who is weeping all the time, and who is hoping anxiously that one day these "lost sons" will return to her, so that this kind mother can embrace and kiss them? Is there any hope for their return to their mother? On the other side of the globe when the Saar was returned to Germany after being lost for 15 years, the mother, in memory of the occasion, issued special stamps bearing an image of a mother fondly embracing her "lost son." In other words amid so many daily reports, propaganda, rumors, etc., one asks: What is the true situation in Hopei and Chahar today, and what will be the destiny of North China as a whole in the immediate future?

Apparently, the inauguration of the Hopei-Chahar Political Affairs Council, as arranged by General Ho Yin-ching, Minister of War, and the Japanese militarists, which might have done more to meet the Japanese demands, did not materialize owing to the sudden occurrence of the nation-wide student movement. The student uprising on November 1, together with the assassination of Tang Yu-jen, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Shanghai on December 25, blocked Japan's plan for the peaceful annexation of North China. It is indeed significant to note that for the first time since the Shanghai hostilities of 1932, the nationalist sentiments of the Chinese people are threatening to break through the restrictions imposed by the Nanking Government. Despite Nanking's government edict of June 10, 1935, which prohibited all anti-Japanese activities, the Chinese students have presented a nationwide demand for resistance to Japan's aggression. In midwinter, and facing brutal police assaults, the students rallied to mass demonstrations which surpassed those of 1919 and 1925 in extent and numbers. The elemental force of this movemet has defied suppression by the Nanking authorities and measurably slowed down the rate of Japan's progress in North China.

But being unwilling to risk a large-scale intervention, the Japanese military have been reduced to two expedients. On one hand, they have encouraged the piecemeal expansion of Yin Ju-keng's "government" in Eastern Hopei, and on the other, they have sent small forces of Japanese troops into the Mongolian state under Japanese assistance, direction and control.

With such backgrounds of the situation in mind, we can easily realize that what is called the "Hopei-Chahar problem," "Inner Mongoli Problem," etc.—so much discussed today—are but the "peaceful annexation" by Japan of North China. So we see that so long as China does not agree to cede North China to Japan, and Japan does not stop her aggression in China, such problems can never be solved. When one problem is provisionally settled, another comes out immediately. Not only this, but during such a period, more troubles between China and Japan are bound to happen, and more incidents would be created to serve the purpose whenever the agresssor sees fit.

Minor Disputes Settled

Since assumption of his post as the chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, General Sung Chih-yuan, commander of the 29th Route Army in the North, has been going on with negotiations with the Japanese militarists for the settlement of the Hopei and Chahar problems. They claimed to have settled "some of the problems." But a study of the situation will tell us that what has been settled are only the minor problems, which may be summed as follows:—

(1) Taiku Incident: The window glass of two Japanese firms in Taiku and one Japanese flag were alleged to have been smashed and torn by the soldiers of the 29th Route Army. The incident was settled when a Brigadier-general of the 29th Army tendered his apologies and paid a sum of $400 as damages.

(2) The Salt Revenue Office: The Bureau of Salt Administration of Chen Lu, under the Ministry of Finance, formerly prohibited the sale in the so-called "Demilitarized Zone" of salt produced from the salt wells in Taiku and Hanku. But the "Eastern Hopei Government" under Yin Yu-keng established its own office at Yi Yen to collect the taxes, and to transport and sell salt in 22 hsiens within the Demilitarised Zone. Negotiation had been going on between Chen Chung-fu (chief of the committee of foreign relations of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council) and Chen Ku-sen (director of Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration) and the Eastern Hopei Government. But with "Japanese assistance," the dispute was settled on January 28, when the Eastern Hopei Government promised to abolish the tax office, and the Chinese promised to permit the sale of salt as usual in the Demilitarized Zone. But in addition, th Bureau of Salt Administration of Chen Lu would remit monthly a sum of $250,000, of the "administrative expenses" to the Eastern Hopei Government!

(3) Railway "Control" Office: Whereas the Eastern Hopei Government promised to abolish the "control office" of the Sin-Yu Branch of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, the Chinese Railway Administration promised to remit monthly a sum of $100,000 as "reconstruction funds" to the Eastern Hopei Government. In addition, the 25 staff members employed by the control office have to be employed by the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration.

From the above, it is clear that China has paid heavily for the settlement of even some minor problems, and for the abolition of these two illegal offices, established by an illegal body! The center of the negotiation, once in Peiping, was later shifted to Tientsin. According to the latest report, besides settling the above-mentioned minor disputes, no other progress has been made in the negotiation; but according to another report, negotiations will be again opened in Peiping where General Sung Chih-yuan and Maj.-General Doihara will meet for conferences.

Questions Pending

On the Japanese side, they claim that there are other "problems" which remain unsettled, and which may be summed up as follows:—

(1) Jurisdiction over Tangku: Should Tangku be demarcated and put under the jurisdiction of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council or under the control of the Eastern Hopei Government?

(2) Smuggled or not Smuggled: When the products in the Eastern Hopei districts, which have paid the consolidated taxes, come to Hopei and Chahar, would they be regarded as already having paid the taxes, or are they are to be considered as "smuggled," and have to pay the tax accordingly?

(3) Division of Customs Revenues: The next question is how to divide the customs revenues collected at Shanhaikwan and the many passes along the Great Wall between the Eastern Hopei Government and Hopei-Chahar Political Council?

To us, the above so-called "pending" problems would be automatically settled if this illegal body—the Eastern Hopei Government—could be abolished.

Japan Putting "Three Choices" Before the Chinese

During the recent negotiations in Tientsin between the Chinese and Japanese militarists, the latter put, though in an informal manner, "three choices" before the Chinese. They are as follows:

(1) The "Five-Federated-Province-Autonomy" should be formed. This big autonomous body, according to Japanese policy, should work in co-operation with Manchukuo. With Japanese "assistance," this new political body should start to invade South China, and "at the least it should extend its military influence south of Chengchow (鄭州) in Honan!" The Japanese consider this choice as the best which China could take.

(2) Failing this, there is one "medial choice" for China. That is, true autonomy must be inaugurated in Hopei and Chahar. Councils in the special municipalities and hsiens (or counties) should be formed "to tolerate the organization of the autonomists;" to be the highest executive organ in Hopei and Chahar, and to exercise supervision over the "central government." The customs tariffs should be revised; the consolidated taxes, salt revenues, wine and tobacco taxes should all be detained. All Chinese political and military organs should be completely abolished, even the post office, railway administration, navigation powers, etc.,

The Japanese negotiators further make it very clear that should the Chinese take either of these two alternatives, not only the Eastern Hopei Government could be abolished, but also the Demilitarized Zone. At the same time also the Japanese would find a way to cause the "retirement" of Yin Yu-keng if China takes one of the above choices.

(3) Then comes the last choice. That is, the situation in Hopei and Chahar would remain the same as before, and the Eastern Hopei Government would remain in existence. But the "organizations" in North Chahar and Inner Mongolia would be far more "aggressive" than ever before. Together with the Hopei-Chahar Political Affairs Council, it would form a "triangle," and the Japanese "would give more assistance to the one which is more representative of the people."

China's Likely Choice

From the above, it is clear that what has been claimed to have been settled are only some of the minor problems; and that, so far, the negotiation has not yet centered on the principal points in question. Secondly, the so-called "Three Choices," though different in form, are really similar in aim—that is, to realize the Japanese peaceful annexation of North China. While the first choice means the immediate loss of the whole North China to China, and the annexation of five Chinese

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northern provinces by Japan, by one stroke, the second choice means the immediate loss and complete independence of two provinces—Hopei and Chahar; and the third choice means the partial loss and independence of Hopei and Chahar, but complete loss of Inner Mongolia to China. That is to say, any one of these choices is disastrous to China, and the acceptance of any one of them is fatal, as it sounds the "death-knell" of North China.

To take the first choice we believe would be betrayal of the Chinese nation. Conscience dictates that no loyal citizen should do so. Further, in view of the fact that at present there is no leader in North China who is influential enough to sponsor the movement, we may be permitted to conclude that the first choice will have to die out. It leaves only the second and third choices to the Chinese. Which choice China is going to take, no one can say definitely at present. Whether the recent establishment of another Mongolian Political Affairs Committee in Suiyuan means China's "acceptance" of the third choice, we shall leave to future discussion. What the Sung-Doihara conference in Peiping is going to do with the "Choices," no one can know at present.

In addition, it must be pointed out that Russo-Japanese tension on the Russo-Manchukuo borders has a great deal to do with the situation in North China. The more critical the situation between Japan and Russia, the more aggressive would be Japanese military action in North China. So a report from Peiping dated February 4 says: "The tense situation in Hopei and Chahar is by no means over; on the contrary, the situation is far more critical than before. Realizing that Russo-Japanese relations have been going from bad to worse, and that the outbreak of warfare is imminent, the Japanese are more anxious to bring about a 'new regime' in North China." So such for the "fate" of Hopei and Chahar! So such for the "destiny" of North China! So, to us, the question is not which of the three choices China should take; but rather, which of the following alternatives China should take: To go to war with Japan, irrespective of the consequences; or to give up North China to Japan? In other words, fight or surrender? To take the first alternative, we must admit, is risky, and might involve further losses in case of defeat, but on the other hand, this alternative gives us a ray of hope for the recovery of our "lost territory" in the event of victory. But to take the second alternative is to abamdon all hope of recovery and to seal the destiny, not only of North China, but of China as well!

Nanking, Feb. 8, 1936.

Dr. Hu Shih Demands Publication of North China Agreements

A demand that all Sino-Japanese agreements relative to North China should be made public was again made by Dr. Hu Shih, the noted Chinese scholar, in a contributed article in the Tientsin *Ta Kung Pao* last week. In an earlier issue of the paper—on Dec. 29—Dr. Hu urged the publication of all documents and details of diplomatic talks between Chinese and Japanese authorities, such as the Tangku Truce, the conversations between Generals Ho Ying-chin and Yoshijiro Umetsu in June, 1935, and the negotiations relating to East Chahar in the same month last year.

The article particularly referred to the so-called Ho Ying-chin-Umetsu Agreement, which has been widely invoked by the Japanese.

Nanking's declaration of January 22, denying Chinese acceptance of the three "dangerous" principles of Mr. Hirota, was described by Dr. Hu as the first courageous act of the Chinese Government during recent years. It is desirable that the Government should proceed further and publish details of all agreements that have resulted in the present crisis in North China.

"Sammy" Chang to Be Informal Contact Man for Nanking Publicity Office

(*From the Shanghai Evening Post*)

Newspapermen of Shanghai welcome the tidings that Samuel Chang, affectionately known as "Sammy" to all the many who are his personal friends, is to be an informal contact man here for the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Foreign Office in Nanking. This office has been doing some excellent work under the directorship of Dr. T. T. Li, and its desires to co-operate in every way with the press have been made amply clear. Naturally there have been difficulties in operating the machinery for such collaboration, but these have been difficulties of geography and other externals rather than intent. The appointment of a special representative in Shanghai is in itself a sound move, and the choice of Mr. Chang is particularly happy.

Both in experience and in temperament, "Sammy" Chang is ideally suited to handle an exacting job with capability. He knows things Chinese and he also understands the needs of the foreign press; he has the cheerfulness and tact required to deal with sometimes over-exacting, over-excited news men; he has been through the mill of journalism himself and while representing his country with dignity and integrity, he will not fail to give due consideration to the just requirements of the press.

Harbin Has War Scare—Sharp Comments by Soviets

HARBIN is all agog over reports of Soviet military preparations in Siberia. According to the Harbin newspapers, the Soviet Minister of Communications, M. Kaganovitch, has issued instructions for the evacuation of all civilian railway employees in Siberia to European Russia, with the exception of members of the Communist Party and the Young Men's Communist Party.

It was stated that the Soviet military authorities are taking over control of all railways in Siberia, and that they have already assumed complete charge of the Trans-Baikal line. The Soviet authorities are also said to be establishing military and railway headquarters in China.

With the object of safeguarding the town against air raids, the Harbin Defence Association has formed 11 civilian detachments, 3,000 strong, for practical training in the use of gas and anti-aircraft defences.

A despatch received in Dairen Feb. 7 stated that Japanese and Manchukuo armies are making a widespread move towards Outer Mongolia, determined to meet "the intense Mongol-Soviet military preparations along the entire Mongol-Manchukuo frontier." A semi-official source in Dairen was quoted as having remarked that, in view of the situation, Japan and Manchukuo "can no longer remain inactive." The same quarter is said to have declared that "numerous concentrations" of Soviet and Mongol troops had been made, and that they were "apparently potential bases for attacking Manchukuo."

Further "invasions" by Mongols, both by land and air, were reported, and it was stated that Japanese and Manchukuo troops will attempt to dislodge the Mongol troops alleged to be in occupation of the Heilumoto and Urahatga districts of West Manchukuo.

Meanwhile, the headquarters of the Kwantung Army announced the discovery in Manchukuo territory, near the Outer Mongol border, of the charred wreckage of a Soviet plane, and expressed "surprise" that the Soviet authorities had "remained silent concerning the loss." Five persons described as Soviet spies were arrested at Hailar.

Why the Soviets Keep an Army on the Manchuria Frontier

"We have to keep a whole army on the Manchurian frontier in order to prevent promenades into Soviet Territory by Japanese tourists with machine guns," *Moscow Izvestia* stated in an article Feb. 8 referring to the recent frontier incidents. The paper added that no expeditions to Manchurian territory are being organized on Soviet territory. The article uttered a warning to anyone violating peace in the Far East and playing with fire.

Outer Mongols Allegedly Attack Manchurian Border Outpost

A detachment of about 20 Outer Mongol soldiers is reported to have attacked the Manchurian border outpost at Olahodka, near Lake Buyer Nor on February 5, but was repulsed by Manchukuo troops. A spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office, Feb. 7 said he did not know "the exact relationship" between Outher Mongolia and the Soviets, as the Soviet Government had not replied to Japan's inquiry on the subject.

Dealing with recent frontier incidents, he declared that the Soviet Government had lodged a protest with the Japanese Government, while a vigorous protest had been filed by Manchukuo.

Officials of the Tokyo Foreign Ministry were reported to be studying the incidents closely, on the basis of reports from investigators on the spot. Political circles, however, pointed out that Japan was not likely to take steps in view of the consistent declarations by Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, that the incidents concerned only Soviet Russia and Manchukuo, and did not directly involve Japan.

Manchukuo Protests Strongly to Soviets

A comprehensive protest against the series of alleged border violations on the Manchukuo-Soviet frontier was presented to the Soviet Consul-General at Harbin by the Manchukuo Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, C. Ohashi, Feb. 10. In its note, a strongly worded one, Manchukuo charged Moscow with instigating subversive activities in the new Empire and urged an immediate demarcation of the border line between the two countries to prevent the recurrence of frontier incidents. The note, comprised the following demands:

The surrender of Manchukuo troops, who mutinied at Mishan on January 29 and who sought refuge on Soviet territory.

Immediate punishment of responsible Soviet officers, who, following the mutiny, joined the rebels in returning to Manchukuo soil and attacking a joint Japanese-Manchukuo force, and

Payment of compensation for damages incurred.

If the Soviet Government declines to surrender the mutineers, the note declared, it will not only contradict its own protestations of desire to maintain peaceful relations with its neighbors, but will also supply "conclusive proof" that the Mishan mutiny was instigated by Soviet agents.

"It is apparent," the note said in passing, "that plots are being hatched by agents of the Soviet Government in Manchukuo's mountainous areas and border regions.

The note declared that Moscow failed to take "reasonable and proper steps" to disarm or detain the rebels who crossed the border, but, "on the contrary, allowed them to attack Manchukuo, with Soviet territory as their base, and with Soviet troops as their allies. "This is a very grave act of insincerity on the part of the Soviet Government, and the Manchukuo Government cannot but ask for the punishment of officers concerned and also for the payment of compensation for damages incurred."

S.M.R. Finding Bonds Unsalable, Asks Tokyo Treasury to Subscribe

Faced by difficulty in disposing of its bonds in the open market, the South Manchuria Railway Company has asked the Tokyo Finance Ministry to purchase its debentures to the value of about Yen 30,900,000.

Financial circles in Tokyo predicted Feb. 8 that the Ministry will accede to the request, instructing its Department of Deposits to purchase the securities. They, however, believed that the Treasury will attach to the agreement a condition setting a limit on the amount of S.M.R. bonds to be purchased by the Government in the future.

Chosen Bank Takes Up Manchuria Electric Bonds

Agreement for the purchase of Yen 15,000,000 worth of debentures of the Manchuria Electric Industry Company by the Bank of Chosen was initialled in Tokyo on Feb. 10. The South Manchuria Railway Company holds a controlling interest in the concern, which was formed jointly by Japanese and Manchukuo interests in Nov. 1934, with a capitalization of Yen 90,000,000.

Manchurian Gold Mining Co. Greatly Increases Output

The amount of gold mined by the Manchurian Gold Mining Company is stated to have reached Yen 3,500,000 in value last year, which is eight times the amount mined the previous year.

Fuel Conference Meets in Secrecy

Complete secrecy for military reasons enveloped the findings of the conference of coal liquefaction experts, whose first session at the Naval Fuel Laboratory was held at Tokuyama, Feb. 8. *Domei* learned, however, that the conferees have agreed on certain principles of the hydrogenation of coal which will soon be put in practice on a large scale at the coal liquefaction plant of the South Manchuria Railway Company near Dairen.

Japanese Insurance Firms Invest in Manchuria

Japanese life insurance firms invested Yen 100,982,000 in Manchukuo during 1935, a survey made public by the Life Insurance Association revealed last week. The statistics include the Kwantung Leased territory. Of the total amount loaned, Yen 3,097,000 was secured against insurance policies, while Yen 299,000 was deposited in Manchukuo banks. The largest portion, totalling Yen 85,633,000, was represented by negotiable securities issued by firms in the new State, while outright loans to the Changchun government amounted to Yen 11,820,000.

Many Bandits Captured, But Japanese Toll Is Heavy

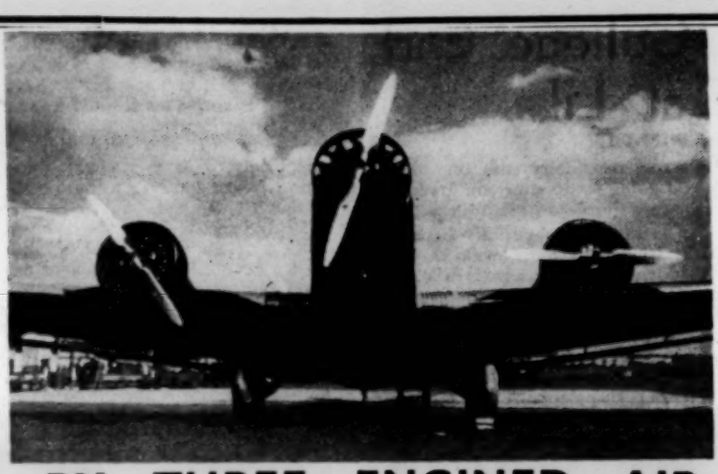
In a three-month campaign against bandits in Manchukuo last autumn, the Japanese Kwantung Army and the Manchukuo forces killed at least 4,646 outlaws, captured 1,067 and accepted the submission of 3,713, the Japanese General Staff Office learned in a statement issued in Tokyo Feb. 8. The number of dead bandits includes only those that were left behind after the combat. During these activities, both forces freed 535 captives. The toll in Japanese ranks was 138 dead and 339 wounded, the announcement said.

American Catholic Missionary Captured in Kirin

The United States Embassy in Peiping Feb. 8 received information that Father Joseph Clarence Burns, attached to the Maryknoll Mission, was kidnapped by six bandits at Tunhua, in East Kirin, on Feb. 5. Japanese gendarmes at Mukden have promised to cooperate in efforts to secure his release.

American Bible Society Distributed 2,000,000 Volumes in China in 1935

The sixtieth annual report (1935) of the China Agency of the American Bible Society shows that during the year the circulation was something over two million. Of these 47,000 were Bibles and New Testaments. The figure for whole Bibles circulated, 23,652, is greater by 1,500 than in any previous year. In conjunction with the other two Bible Societies which carry on work in this country a total of 83,389 whole Bibles were circulated in 1935 which is some 8,500 more than during the previous year. As indicating the marked change which is taking place in the Chinese language the report shows that the Kuoyu (Mandarin) has almost entirely supplanted the use of Wenli. Of all scriptures issued by the China Agency only a trifle over one per cent were in Wenli. The sale of English Bibles and Testaments in China now far surpasses that of Wenli, and the number of Wenli Bibles and Testaments bought for use in China is now considerably lower than that for sale to the United States.



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Raven and Brown Are Denied Bail by Judge Helmick

Application for bail made on behalf of Frank J. Raven and John Warner Brown, convicted ex-officials of the American-Oriental Finance Corporation, Federal Inc., U.S.A., was denied by Judge Milton J. Helmick of the United States Court for China, in a ruling made Feb. 7, from which the following are extracts:—

"This is an application by defendants to be admitted to bail pending appeal from their conviction and sentence in this Court. The right of bail is governed by No. VI of Rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States, effective Sept. 1, 1934, which reads as follows:

> Bail.—The defendant shall not be admitted to bail pending an appeal from a judgment of conviction save as follows: Bail may be granted by the trial judge or by the appellate court, or, where the appellate court is not in session, by any judge thereof or by the circuit justice. Bail shall not be allowed pending appeal unless it appears that the appeal involves a substantial question which should be determined by the appellate court.

"Rule VI is so new that it has received only meagre discussion and construction by the United States Courts, and so far as this Court can discover there are only two reported cases dealing with it.

"Rule VI visits upon the trial Judge the embarrassing and inconsistent assignment of attempting with neutral detachment to weigh his own acts in the trial and predict with what degree of gravity the Appellate Court will look upon the grounds of appeal. In the case of United States v. Delaney, supra, detachment in making the decision was sought by calling in a different District Judge to pass upon the right of bail. The case recites: 'We have thought it wise in this District to lend perspective by prescribing the assistance of a Judge other than the one who presided at the trial.' Unfortunately there is no other judge in this jurisdiction to summon to the task.

"The application of Rule VI manifestly depends upon what is a substantial question which should be determined by the Appellate Court believes the Appellate Court will believe is a substantial question which should be determined by the Appellate Court.

"The bald statement of the first ground ('That appellants were denied a trial by jury') on paper doubtless appears 'substantial' to the uninformed, but those familiar with this jurisdiction know that during 90 years of American exercise of extraterritorial rights in China, including the last 30 years during which this Court has been in existence, no person accused of crime has ever been accorded a jury trial.

"This settled policy, confirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of In re. Ross, in 1891, has come to be taken so much for granted that the demand of defendants for a jury trial struck everyone as an extraordinary novelty. A number of convictions of this Court have been reviewed on appeal by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals without comment by that Court on the lack of a jury. It is possible that this question, which appears so unsubstantial to us in China who are so familar with the uniqueness of this jurisdiction, may appear substantial to the Appellate Court at home, but this Court ventures to forecast, not merely to guess, that the Appellate Court will not overturn the long-sanctioned and hitherto unchallenged procedure of this jurisdiction. If this prediction turns out a mistake it will be a very bad mistake indeed, but the risk must be taken unless the Court abdicates the duty imposed upon it the letter and the spirit of Rule VI.

"Bail will be denied and it is so ordered."

Brown Withdraws Appeal—To Be Sent to U. S. Feb. 18

John Warner Brown, convicted ex-official of the American-Oriental Finance Corporation, who was sentenced by Judge Milton J. Helmick in United States Court for China to two years imprisonment on seven counts of embezzlement and fraud, will be placed aboard the *President McKinley*, February 18, for removal to the prison at McNeill's Island. Shortly following ruling by the Judge Helmick in denying bail to both Raven and Brown pending appeal, the latter gave notice of the withdrawal of his appeal.

Raven, who was sentenced to five years, has given no indication of whether he will withdraw his appeal, but it is presumed that he will he transferred to McNeill's Island at the same time as Brown.

Kleffel, A. O. Bank Manager, Summoned to Chinese Court

J. Kleffel, former Manager and Vice-President of the American Oriental Banking Corporation, now defunct and in the hands of the liquidator, was summoned to the First Special District Court Feb. 11 in connection with funds placed in the A.O.B.C. for safe-keeping and alleged to have been missing at the time Frank L. Hough, the liquidator, took over. The case followed close on the disclosure that an aggregate of $32,000 was missing from the bank vaults when the bank went into liquidation. Of this sum, $20,000 is stated to have belonged to Henry Young, a Chinese, while $12,000 is stated to have been the property of M. M. Epport, Russian. It is alleged that both customers paid their money into the bank for safe custody, but that the sums were handled as call deposits, hence Young and Epport were left in a creditor position.

A Chinese College Girl Looks at Life

BY T'EN P'IN-P'IN

"WHAT," whispered the boy across the library table one night at the University, "are you going to do after you graduate next year?"

The question upset me. As I walked thoughtfully back to the dormitory, past the placid lake fringed by quiet willows and the dim outlines of smooth, shadowy hills, I realized fully for perhaps the first time how precariously near I was to graduation. The thought dismayed me. Well, after all, what was I going to do after I leave the university? What had three years of higher education added to my life? *What*, really, was I here for?

Chinese girls, like all others, I suppose, enter college for one or more of four chief reasons. Firstly perhaps because it is fashionable, serving as a kind of "finishing school" for those who can pass the entrance examinations and whose parents can afford the expenses. A second reason is the attraction of the social life. Many girls come to "meet more people." Take Pao Lien's case, for instance. She married at the end of her sophomore year. It seemed to reveal all too obviously her object in coming to college And yet, as she told me simply: "My mother was left a widow very young. I'm the third of six children, and it is only through hardship and sacrifice that mam managed to send me to college. But I have two younger brothers who must be looked after, so she can't support me much longer. I've been here for two years already, and naturally she expects me to look out for myself . . ." Yes, Pao Lien, like some others, came to meet "eligible young men" . . . . but not many would admit it as frankly.

A third reason is what is vaguely termed a thirst for "further intellectual development," which, however, is none the less sincere for being a little vague. Quite a number of girls come to college with no other end than the education itself. I know a girl in our dormitory, Wang "chieh-chieh," (we all call her "big sister" because she is considerably older than the rest of us) who seems to be studying on indefinitely. Everyone has seen that rather lumpy figure, that hesitant, bound-footed walk, that rather large head with the hair combed severely away from a long, flat, placid face and done in a thick knot at the back. She has always an encouraging word and kind smile for the boisterous "youngsters" around her. . . . Somehow, I can't imagine our dormitory without Wang chieh-chieh showing the amah how to do this, or having a sensible chat with the matron about that, or feeding that pet canary which she keeps in her room . . . . And then there are those married women who prefer term-papers to house-keeping, and girls who love literature impractically.

But the fourth, and, I think, the most common and legitimate, reason is an earnest wish to receive a thorough training for some profession. This, I believe, shows itself in the choice of majors. Most girls take up education and some language, or sociology, or medicine, or nursing, or some other branch of science. Some take Home Economics, and a few Political Science. Most of these girls, especially the science students, take their work seriously; some work their way through college and mean to earn their own living after graduation.

All Fields Open to Women

The future for such students is encouragingly bright. Practically every field of work is open to women now-a-days. It seems but yesterday that Chinese girls were sitting in the inner chambers, delicately embroidering tiny satin slippers for their "lily-feet" or languidly "playing on the flute to lure the phoenix," and now there is a profusion of women lawyers, and women doctors, and school teachers . . . I remember grand-mother used to tell me how she had been lucky enough to get a lady teacher. "She ran away from her husband," grand-mother would say in shocked tones," and *taught* pupils *for a living*." Now there are any number of women-teachers and novelists and social-workers and journalists and even . . . . *dentists*. . . . . No wonder the poor parents are alarmed.

Now I don't believe that Chinese parents—parents of this generation, I mean are necessarily as "stuffy," or as "narrow-minded," or as "stupid, as they are impatiently described by their ultra-modern off-spring. It must be cruel to them to be looked down upon by their own children, to spend $500 to $1,000 to give their daughters "every advantage" and then to find that the only evident results of these advantages are appalling new ideas and insufferable "airs" . . . . It must be bitter to see their recognized standards, their concepts of life scornfully waved aside as "old fashioned" . . . .

And yet I think that in all this "modernization" our generation suffers more keenly than that of our parents. Their concepts, their ideals, their moral code, though narrow, are at least definite. Their ways of living may seem to our eyes time-worn and passe, their ways of thinking inapposite now-a-days, but for them these have the sanction of age, and they, at least, are satisfied to live according to tradition. But what of us? We have discarded everything "old-fashioned" with fine contempt, we have caught eagerly at new things, new ideas, but we have not been able as yet to formulate a new standard, a new moral code that will fit in with these modern times. We are like a man who, having seen an automobile, is no longer contented with his rickshaw. He snatches at this new vehicle with more eagerness than discretion, for, once at the wheel, he finds that he has neglected to learn how to drive. But he is not to be daunted by so minor a consideration . . . he will learn from experience. So he starts to drive, relying on the trial and error method to carry him safely through. Now if his nerves are steady, *if* he drives with the utmost care and prudence, *if* he knows when and how to put on the brakes, he might possibly come through unscathed, but if *not* . . . .

And that is exactly the case with us: We are suddenly flooded with a deluge of new things, alluringly novel, enticingly efficient, What we need is the knack of using them to our best advantage. And our unfortunate parents are like the rider in the back-seat, intensely concerned as to how it will all end, offering frightened, well-meaning but ineffectual advice from their own inexperience, advice that only serves to exasperate the driver. . . . I do not think that any of us really regrets this modernization, but what we do regret is that it should have come upon us so abruptly, that we should have been so little prepared to meet the situation sensibly and capably . . . . The trouble is that the average Chinese girl is not ready for the sudden emancipation that has been thrust upon her.

Take, for instance, an average college girl's attitude toward romance. It is well known that romance, in the Western sense of the word, is of recent importation. In a background that has until now spelt seclusion, professional match-makers, and betrothals in childhood, where does a girl of today get her ideas on romance? Evidently from the new story-books and the cinema. Now though truth may sometimes be stranger than fiction, it does happen that these ideas are often exaggerated in novels and on the screen. I know several middle-school misses who have lived so much in that falsified atmosphere that they seem disconcertingly ready to fall violently in love with the first boy with whom they come into contact.

One case, I think, deserves to be made into a movie scenario—I always feel that Chinese girls have an eye for the dramatic. Hsia Feng's parents disapproved of her "boy friend." The young lady thought of Romeo and Juliet, of their thwarted love, and proposed to her beau that they commit suicide, as a protest against the parents' tyranny. They each bought a bottle of sleeping tablets, and the next morning the young man was found dead. But the girl? At the last moment her courage had failed her; she took only two tablets, and slept later than usual that morning, that was all.

College Girls Better Poised

However, a college girl is, I think, better poised, less hasty in matters of the heart, not only because she has a clearer idea of what she wants, but also because she has not as much leisure to dwell as imaginatively on the subject. Not that there are no college romances. You have only to let your eye stray toward the lake some moonlight night and count the couples out for an evening stroll to be convinced that there are. How do most college romances end? If you have ever gazed ruefully at the long list of wedding presents you have to "shop" for each June, you will have come to the same conclusion as I have: that all the paths on the campus lead to the altar. There certainly are college romances, but in a co-educational college, where a girl is thrown into daily contact with any number of men, where they often meet under such unromantic conditions as science laboratory or final exams, she learns to treat the matter less extravagantly.

There is in such colleges a spirit of simple, unconstrained *camaraderie* between the men and women. This spirit is fostered by all the activities on the campus—athletics, dramatics, clubs, etc. . . . Sports of various kinds are as popular among the girls as among the boys; we go in as enthusiastic for skating, tennis, basket-ball, base-ball, volley-ball, badminton. Besides inter-collegiate games we have interclass and inter-dormitory ones, and the boys often come to practice with us. Those of us looking on at the games are as eager to cheer as they, and on field days there are as many of us out for the running, jumping, and cycling contests. The fun of it lies partly in the spirit of competition, partly in the disinterested satisfaction of doing a thing well. We are learning to play a game for its own sake, instead of merely for the glory of "beating" the other team. We are learning to be *good sports*, and that, I think, is the real value of athletics. For though we may give up sports after we leave college, we will always be guided by that sense of fair play and team-work that has been instilled into us as the very essence of sports.

In dramatics, college girls are rapidly losing their shyness of the stage, for what girl can resist trying a little amateur acting of her own, when she is ready to "cut" class to see "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Nor are Norma Shearer and Frederick March the only favorites. When Janet Gaynor, or Mary Pickford, or Claudette Colbert, or Joan Crawford, or Jeanette MacDonald and Maurice Chevalier, or Ronald Colman, or Robert Montgomery star in some "epic-of-the-cinema," few professors indeed have enough eloquence to insure a full attendance in class.

Chinese "talkies" are not as popular with the college girl as with her high-school sister, who often does not understand enough English to enjoy foreign ones. It is evident that Chinese "talkies" have quite a way to go before they can oust the American productions. Chinese companies are handicapped by the lack of

ample capital and the uncertainty of their pictures' being accepted by the show houses. The technique of filming is still new to them, and their productions have not that finish, that accuracy of detail which foreign shows have taught us to expect. And they have another disadvantage: the personnel. Few really culturad or educated persons care to become professional actors or actresses, though theoretically, and for the sake of argument, our generation hotly demands: "Why shouldn't they if they want to? What's wrong in *that*?". . . . Among the college girl's favorites on the Chinese screen are Lin Chu Chu, Butterfly Wu, the late Yuen Ling Yu, and Chin Yen. But though the dramatic clubs now and then offer new plays in which a girl can display her historionic ability a la Hu Tieh she usually feels more at home playing in an opera of the traditional kind.

Besides dramatic clubs there are literary clubs of all kinds —reading clubs with regular meetings for discussion. "Hung Lou Meng" (Dream of The Red Chamber) and "Hsi Hsiang Chi" are still the college girl's favorite Chinese novels. She likes books by authors like Chang Hun Shui and Lu Hsun and enjoys translations of "Lady Windemere's Fan," of "La Dame Aux Camelias" and of "Thais." Sometimes she reads English novels in the original, but not unless she wants to, for most of the best known works have been translated by such writers as Lin Shu and Wei Chung Shu.

Not Always a "Book-Worm"

Not that the college girl is by any means just a "book-worm." As often as not she would rather go on a trip of some kind. So she hikes to the Western Hills, picnics at Jade Fountain, trips to the Great Wall, to the Ming Tombs, to Tai Shan, etc. Just last year there was a group of boys going to Mongolia, and several girls, snapping their fingers at all the warnings about the hardships and probable dangers on the way, went along with them. They came back tanned and dusty, but "it was great fun".

So much for the more frivolous side of college life. Now about the more serious activities. There is, for instance, the Students' Self Government Association, with its legislative, judicial, and executive committees. The members of this association, men and women, are elected by ballot, and represent the different classes and departments of the University. The proceedings are carried on with impressive solemnity . . . in fact, I think it is a most efficient training for future politicians . . . in more ways than one. Oh, many's the time when I have sat at a meeting of the representatives, counting the minutes as two or more loquacious individuals split verbal hairs to the great delight (?) of their audience . . . However, in these meetings as in others, no longer is a girl's opinion brushed aside as worthless, but always listened to with flattering deference.

For the college girl has learned to take a real and intelligen interest in current affairs. Any evening when you care to hear shrewd opinions on public affairs, general or particular, just listen in on some of the remarks made in the dormitory sitting room, where, lounging in comfortable wicker chairs or bending over stacks of newspapers, the girls often carry on earnest discussions over the political situation, China's economic problems, the condition of the poor, the disastrous floods, etc., etc. Not that these are the only topics of conversation. The talk frequently runs to this year's fashions in coats, the relative merits of sandals and oxfords, the prices of native goods, why we lost that volley-ball game, prospects of certain vocations, So and So's rumored engagement, that wedding last week, how-many-brides-maids-would-you-have? and . . . in short, what girls talk about the world around.

College Girls Want College Husbands

Ostensibly at least, every girl intends to make a living after graduation; some by teaching, some by social work, some as nurses or doctors. But even as they plan for their careers, there is a tacit reservation of "unless or until we marry." And what kind of a husband does an average Chinese college girl want? Like girls everywhere who have had a college education, she expects her husband to have had at least that, and to have had, if possible, some years of study abroad as well. She would want him to be steady, independent, responsible, proficient in some line of work, a man of good character, broad-minded and intelligent—one whose opinions she can respect, and whose tastes are congenial to hers. Several girls have told me they would rather have their husbands opinionated than "hen-pecked." And, they added, they must be good providers and very gallant. . . . But on the whole, Chinese girls are still very shy about discussing marriage. I have just received an invitation to Mei Yu's wedding, yet only a month ago, when I was asking her "*the* date" she tossed her head with a laughing "Where did you hear of such a thing?" . . . Nevertheless every girl means to be married sooner or later, for even the promise of a brilliant career is nothing against the general dread of being a *lao ku nai-nai*—an old maid. In China more than anywhere else people have yet to learn to appreciate the spinster.

And, indeed, marriage means ease and indolence for the average girl. For here in China, where servant labor is so cheap and so plentiful, a married woman of moderate means has little to do but to amuse herself. Moreover, with other modern ideas from the West, there has come the notion that one cannot be expected to live in peace with one's in-laws, so that now practically every young couple who can afford it has a separate establishment.

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Obviously a Chinese college girl has an easy enough life now-a-days. Given a college education, given equal opportunities with and even preference over her brothers in many fields of employment, ought she not to profit by these advantages? Profit not necessarily in the gaining back of dollars and cents, but in making herself an asset to society instead of a parasite. And that is what the college girl wants from life—a chance to do her share—not to lead a life of giddy, unthinking enjoyment, but one of service and responsibility, one that will forever refute the old Chinese saying that girls are *pei chien huo*—unprofitable investments.

Senator Pittman Denounces Japan in Scathing Speech

Senator Key Pittman, Democrat from Nevada and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made a scathing attack on Japan's foreign policy in Washington Feb. 10. He characterized Japan's actions as a threat to the United States and contrary to the "open door" policy in China. In his speech Mr. Pittman advocated strong United States naval and air forces "until the time arrives when the peace treaties are universally respected and obeyed." He asserted that Japan's attitude toward China had violated the Nine-Power Treaty and said that China's acceptance of Japan's three-point programme would be a final surrender of China's sovereignty. China was still an independent state desiring peace with the world. She desired to trade with the United States and nothing could legally interfere with such trade.

Senator Pittman sharply attacked a statement appearing in a Washington newspaper on January 23, in which Vice-Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Commander-in-Chief of the First Japanese Fleet, was quoted as saying that the United States should confine its naval program to national defence or else be prepared for the extension of the Pacific cruising radius of Japanese warships.

"Never in the history of modern times has such an undiplomatic, arrogant and impertinent statement been volunteered by one holding such a position," declared the Senator. "This command is accompanied by a threat that if we do not yield to his (Admiral Takahashi's) demands, Japan will increase her fleet. We are warned that the Admiral intends that we shall be unable to protect our commerce because of an overwhelming Japanese fleet. Of course, Congress will not be bull-dozed into an abandonment of national defence or the protection of legitimate trade and commerce with China."

Senator Pittman accused Japanese propagandists of attempting to influence peace-loving Americans through receptive articles. The war threats, he said, constituted an attempt to prevent the United States Congress from taking proper action.

In a recent speech before the Japan Society, he said the Japanese Ambassador, Hirosi Saito, had discussed Japan's China policy with "the evident purpose of silencing our citizens and, possibly, our government" with respect to this question.

The Senator then stingingly criticized Mr. Saito's comparison of Japan's policy in Asia with the Monroe Doctrine, drawing attention to the point that the United States under the Monroe Doctrine, is "seeking to preserve Latin-American Republics, not to destroy them. We have not arrogated to ourselves the right of conquest and domination, he declared."

Following an assertion that Japan was dominated by Army and Navy officers, Senator Pittman stated that the "open-door" in Manchuria had been closed to the United States. "American businessmen, bankers and importers have been run out of Manchuria and have been replaced by Japanese," he said, "and our educators and missionaries will be unable to remain there long.

"If the so-called law of necessity is pleaded by every conqueror who justifies his open and ruthless violation of his solemn promises to the League Covenant, the Briand-Kellogg Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty, why should Japan worry about breaking her promise to maintain the "'open-door?'"

Referring to the dissemination of deceptive propaganda, Senator Pittman specifically attacked H. K. Kawakami, Washington correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi*, citing a recent article of his in which Rear-Admiral William H. Standley, head of the American delegation to the Naval Conference, was purported to have agreed with other naval delegates at London that, in the event of trouble with Japan, the United States fleet would fight Japan in Asia waters.

"The China door is closed to us," Senator Pittman said, "even if a war were necessary to accomplish its aim. We have not forgotten the conquest of Korea, and with the conquest of Manchuria still fresh in our minds, we have taken notice of Japan's act in North China."

Regarding pending neutrality legislation, Senator Pittman said that the United States does not intend to surrender the freedom of the seas in peace time, adding that the legislation expressly reserves and reaffirms all war time rights under international law.

In conclusion, Senator Pittman made an appeal for sufficient army, naval, and air forces to protect American rights.

THE GIST OF JAPANESE PRESS OPINION

General Chiang Kai-shek seems sincere in his determination to improve the Sino-Japanese situation. The General must, however, be reminded that such improvement would prove a plain impossibility in spite of all unless he is able to suppress the spreading anti-Japanese activities among students.—*Tokyo Yomiuri.*

The Nanking Government has published its new loans policy, according to which conversion loans will be issued so as to float another restoration loan. This must be a supplementary measure of the currency reform plan and as such its success or failure deserves serious attention of the Japanese.—*Osaka Asahi.*

Contrary to expectations, the Sung Cheh-yuan Government seems fast getting its position consolidated, with its salt tax issue with the Ying Ju-keng Government and its financial problems with the Nanking Government now so settled as to stabilize the North-China situation.—*Tokyo Asahi.*

In an effort to improve its financial difficulties China has sought the strengthening of the Government. This attempt has achieved some success only because of the British support, but such help cannot be expected to last long and China will soon have to turn to Japan for aid.—*Tokyo Chugai.*

The Nagata Case now under Court Martial trial seems to have brought to light the presence of some fundamental weak points in the Imperial Army's moral control of its officers. One method to remove the defect is to harmonize the military officers' moral ideas with those of the public.—*Tokyo Asahi.*

The Soviet troops frequently cross the Manchou borders and the Manchou-Japanese authorities are reported to have decided to correct the situation perforce. A slight local skirmish might lead into a serious war. The Soviets must reconsider their position and set about demarcation.—*Tokyo Miyako.*

The Imperial Association of Reservists in its pamphlets now issued announced its views on the State Defence and General Election, advising reservists to vote against those candidates who have no proper cognizance about State defence. The Association must be reminded of evils arising from its interference in elections.—*Tokyo Miyako.*

There are two opposing policies of monetary interest prevalent in Japan, one aiming at the lower interest rates and the other at the maintenance of the status quo. Judging from the existing financial condition of the nation, the former seems more desirable so as to lessen industrial burdens and to increase economic activity.—*Tokyo Jiji.*

The dissolution of the Diet now carried out by the Government must be considered quite timely. For at no time has the popular desire for political reform been more predominant than now, and nothing short of a general election can afford the public a better chance for such reform.—*Osaka Asahi.*

British economic commissioner Leith-Ross now in China is reported to have published his opinion that China's economic reform needs Japan's aid. This means a correction of his former views about China. When the Powers likewise recognize the real China, the result will surely be beneficial to all.—*Tokyo Miyako.*

Soviets Say They Are Ready to Extend North Saghalin Oil Prospecting Rights

Tokyo Hochi says the North Saghalien Oil Company, which had been in negotiation with the Moscow Government in co-operation with the Japanese Foreign Office regarding extension of the oil prospecting rights the company has by virtue of the Peping Treaty, last spring secured the consent of the Moscow authorities for a two-year extension after the expiration of the rights at the end of 1936. The company considered two years insufficient to complete prospecting in the stipulated area and continued negotiations for a further extension. According to a telegram which reached the company from its representative in Moscow recently, the Soviet authorities have replied that they will not be unwilling to recognize a further extension by one more year in case there are sufficient grounds for it.

Ambassador Saito States Japanese Point of View

(Extract from a speech made by Hiroshi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. at the annual dinner of the Japan Society, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Jan. 31.)

"To America what is going on in China is relatively a matter of little practical importance, but to the Japanese, closely related with China, and with many nationals living and trading there, it is of considerable moment."

"Nippon Dempo" Holds Out Against "Domei"

Not everything is running smoothly in the plan for amalgamating the news agencies in Japan. *Nippon Dempo*, which is largely patronized by the provincial newspapers, has so far held out against the newly formed *Domei*, the government-supported agency which is largely a transformed *Rengo*. *Nippon Dempo* held an extraordinary meeting of the board of directors on the morning of January 27, at which Mr. Mitsunaga, the president, reported that he had formally ended the negotiations with *Domei* for an amalgamation. As the reason for the abandonment of the negotiations Mr. Mitsunaga stated that the terms proposed were not satisfactory and moreover lacked the qualities of any State policy.

As an instrument of pressure, *Nippon Dempo* has been denied broadcasting service by the Broadcasting Association, (which is a government controlled organization), while at the same time the *Domei* broadcasting facilities have been increased.

Domei, however, is having trouble with the Foreign Office. *Shimbun-no Nihon* of Jan. 27 stated that the Tokyo Foreign Office has been angered by the *Domei Tsushin's* proposal to select one of the Foreign Office officials to be included among the *ordinary directors* of the *Domei*. The Foreign Office claims that the Foreign Office should be allowed to have its official appointed as president or managing director to wield actual power in the *Domei* organization. The outburst of anger of the Foreign Office exposes the estranged feeling between the Foreign Office and the *Domei* organization. The Foreign Office and the Communications Ministry are responsible for the creation of *Domei*. For years the Foreign Office has granted *Rengo*, the forerunner of *Domei*, an annual subsidy of Yen 700,000. Therefore, the Foreign Office thinks the *Domei*, which is the same as *Rengo* in substance except the name, belongs to the Foreign Office," *Shimbun-no Nihon* commented.

Eugene Brinson Fined U.S.$500, But Jail Sentence Is Suspended

Eugene Brinson, 30-year-old American, pleaded guilty before Judge Milton J. Helmick in the United States Court for China Feb. 10 to charges of having attempted to assist Joseph Walden, better known as "Mr. X," from prison at Wuchang where the latter had been confined to serve 15 years for espionage. Brinson was sentenced to six months imprisonment, sentence suspended for two years, and also fined U.S. $500. The charge against Carl J. Lemcke, arrested last August together with Brinson and brought back to Shanghai from Hankow on the same boat and under the same charge, was withdrawn.

N. F. Allman, who appeared for both defendants, in his remarks to the Court mentioned that Brinson has been in China for many years and had worked at various jobs in the interior of China and speaks Chinese well, especially the middle Yangtsze dialects. At one time he had an important job with the China International Famine Relief Commission in Central China. After being absent from China for about a year, Mr. Brinson was commissioned by a motion picture company in California to return to China and investigate the possibility of producing some Chinese pictures for release in the United States. Brinson arrived back in China about July 2, 1935, proceeded up to Hankow, and eventually became mixed up in this affair.

After Judge Helmick had pronounced sentence, Brinson asked the Court whether he would be allowed to return to the United States. The Court replied that he was quite privileged to do so, and added that that would probably be the best thing he could do.

Dr. Robert E. Lewis Retires as Foreign Affairs Adviser

The announcement is made of the retirement of Dr. Robert Ellsworth Lewis, M.A., L.H.D., from the post he has occupied for the past six years as Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking. Dr. Lewis presented his resignation on September 18 last, to take effect at the convenience of the government. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expressed its regret to Dr. Lewis at his approaching retirement and their appreciation of his services, which have included two special trips abroad for the Chinese government. He was engaged in research work upon international relations in Europe when Nanking invited him back to China in 1931, and since that time he has acted concurrently as adviser to the Chinese Assessor on the Lytton Commission, member of the Drafting Committee of China's Case on Manchuria, and adviser to the Chinese Delegation at Geneva in the hearings before the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1932-33, in addition to his work as adviser to the Foreign Office.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis will sail aboard the s.s. *President Hoover* on Feb. 25 for the United States.

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Thirteen giant four-engined bombers as above pictured have been ordered for the U. S. Air Corps from the Boeing Aircraft Company of Seattle. These planes are identical with the Boeing 299 brought out last July as America's largest landplane. Photo shows the Boeing 299 coming in for a landing with wheels and landing flaps in down position. This plane established a non-stop speed-distance record last August when it flew the 2100 miles from Seattle to Dayton without a stop at an average speed of more than 232 miles an hour.

China Flying Club Will Give Free Flights During Two Months

In order to encourage popular interest in aviation and enable people to become accustomed to aerial traffic, the China Flying Club attached to the National Aviation Association will give free trips to the public during the next two months. The Club intends to conduct a special flying class for the training of aviators, but before the opening of the class, free flights will be given in order to arouse interest.

According to measures tentatively drawn up by the club, any person of sound health may enjoy the privilege of a free flight, provided that he or she abide by the regulations of the club and is duly registered with the Club. Registrations are now in progress after registration is completed, the club will fix a schedule and will notify applicants a day ahead. The applicant must be at the club 15 minutes before the appointed hour; otherwise he will forfeit his privilege.

"China Clipper" Trans-Pacific Flight Delayed by Bad Weather

The *China Clipper* was scheduled to start its second flight westward across the Pacific from California this week, but the take-off was delayed owing to unfavorable atmospheric conditions.

Establishment of an air-mail route from Hawaii to Australia is planned as soon as it is determined whether the present trans-Pacific service is entirely successful, Harllee Branch, Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of air mail told the House of Representatives Appropriations sub-committee in Washington, Feb. 5. He added, however, that he did not expect the south Pacific line to be established this year.

The trans-Pacific flights thus far have been "perfect," Mr. Branch informed committee members. He said he expected the Clipper planes of Pan-American Airways to start carrying passengers this spring.

Questioned as to the financial outcome of the first flight to the Far East, made by the *China Clipper* the Assistant Postmaster-General said that the plane carried 1,800 pounds of mail, most of which was of a philatelic nature, amounting to 113,000 letters. Postage on the load totalled $65,000, he said, and the trip thereby paid for itself thrice over.

"Perhaps the most important elements of the service are more or less intangible," Mr. Branch asserted, but to everyone who has studied the situation even casually it is clear that they are the most vital. It seems to be unquestioned anywhere that better and quicker transportation not only improves relations between countries but likewise stimulates trade. A tremendous volume of mail goes to the Orient," he reminded the committee members.

S.M.R. to Buy Douglas Airplanes to Hop from Dairen to Tokyo Without Stop

The South Manchuria Railway Company's budget recently placed before the supervisory authorities in Tokyo includes an item for Yen 450,000, it being an appropriation to purchase three Douglas airplanes. The Douglas plane will enable officials of the S.M.R. to hop to Tokyo from Dairen without a stop or to the Soviet-Manchukuo border also without alighting. Yosuke Matsuoka, President of the S.M.R., who is very active, is anxiously waiting for official sanction for the company's purchase of the airplanes.

New Record Made in England-Cape Town Flight

A new record for a flight from Engiand to Capetown was set with the arrival in Capetown, Feb. 9, after a remarkable journey, of Flight-Lieut. Tommy Rose, the British aviator who won the King's Cup air race last year, covering the 6,250-mile dash in three days, 17 hr. 38 min. In doing so, he clipped 13 hr. 16 min. from the previous record, held by Mrs. J. A. Mollison (Amy Johnson), who, in 1932, accomplished the same journey in four days, six hours, 54 min.

Tokyo Passenger Plane Crashes—Pilot Killed, Two Passengers Injured

One person was killed and two others seriously injured when a passenger plane of the Nippon Koku Kaisha crashed near Kurosaki, a suburb of Yawata, Feb. 10. Pilot Nakamura was killed outright, and two passengers incurred injuries.

Joint Chinese-French Airmail Service to Europe Is Inaugurated

An additional airmail service was placed at the disposal of Shanghai this week, when announcement was made by the Chinese post office that the China National Aviation Corporation's planes to Canton and Hanoi had been linked up with the French service to Paris. This route will reach Europe in ten days, but for the present the service will only be available weekly. Connections are made in Europe for Brazil, which is reached in 15 days. The service started Feb. 13.

Central Bank Revised Regulations Approved by Executive Yuan

Regulations reorganizing the Central Bank of China were officially approved by the Executive Yuan Feb. 4. The salient points of the revised regulations are as follows:

The Central Bank shall be the Reserve Bank of all Chinese banks with the express responsibility of regulating finances and stabilizing currency.

Capitalization of the Bank shall be $100,000,000 with 1,000,000 shares of $100 each. When necessary the capital may be increased upon the approval of the National Government.

Four Kinds of Shares

The shares of the Bank shall be of four kinds, "A", "B", "C", "D".

The "A" kind shall consist of 400,000 shares to be subscribed by the National Government; the "B" kind shall consist of 50,000 shares to be subscribed by the various Provincial and Municipal Governments; the "C" kind shall consist of 350,000 shares to be subscribed by various Chinese banks and money exchanges; and the "D" kind shall consist of 200,000 shares to be subscribed by private individuals.

Subscription of the "B", "C", and "D" kinds of shares shall be open for a period of three months following the promulgation of the revised regulations governing the reorganization of the bank.

A general shareholders' meeting shall be convened upon the full subscription of the shares.

Special Privileges

The Central Bank shall enjoy the special Government privilege of issuing legal tender notes, Customs Gold Unit Notes, and standard subsidiary coins, of acting as the national depository, of underwriting domestic and foreign loans.

The Bank shall have a Board of Directors to be composed of 17 directors, nine of whom shall be appointed by the National Government and the eight others to be elected from among shareholders of over 100 shares.

The Bank shall also have a Board of Supervisors to be composed of nine supervisors, four of whom to be appointed by the National Government and the five others to be elected from among the shareholders of over 100 shares each.

General businesses of the bank will remain practically unchanged as those under the original regulations with the exception of that the reorganized bank will receive more deposits with low interest and undertake foreign exchanges for Government organs.

Japanese Sugar Imports to China Show Great Increase

The import of Japanese sugar has increased from 4,087,046 Customs G. U. in 1934 to 5,657,982 Customs G.U. in 1935, that is, an increase of about forty per cent, the Shanghai *Nichi Nichi* says. The increase in the import of Formosan sugar has been particularly rapid. In 1934, the amount of the imported Formosan sugar to China was 44,198 G.U., while in 1935, the import amounted to 1,039,631 G.U., having increased 24 times. The Formosan sugar is finding an increasingly bigger market in South, Central and North China.

$50,000,000 Is Earmarked for Relief of Chinese Farmers

To hasten the consummation of the legal tender policy and provide effective relief to depressed rural districts, the Ministry of Finance Feb. 6 instructed the China Farmers' Bank to set aside at least $50,000,000 for the extension of loans on mortgages of farmland and expansion of rural credit business in general.

The order instructs that in districts where agents and branches of the bank are maintained, the extension of loans of land mortgage and rural loans should be continued.

In important rural centers and districts which are in acute need of financial relief, the order continues, the bank should immediately set up branches, sub-branches or agents. Aside from extending credit loans and accepting land mortgages the bank should also grant loans to farmers for the improvement of their land.

The order further stresses the necessity of providing practical relief for independent farmers. The first step should be the organization of sound co-operatives which are to undertake the extension of credit loans to these independent farmers at low interest. Granaries should also be extensively established by the bank at important centers so as to facilitate marketing of farm products. In addition, the bank should promote the use of bills and certificates among the farmers for the purpose of facilitating the circulation of rural capital.

Nanking Orders 15 New Locomotives from S.M.R.

The *Tokyo Chugai*, leading commercial daily in the Japanese capital, reported Feb. 4 that the South Manchuria Railway Company had been awarded a contract for the construction of 15 locomotives, valued at Yen 16,000,000, for the Nanking Governmet. The Dairen Engineering Works of the S.M.R., the report continued, have also concluded an agreement with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, pacification commissioner of Shansi Province, to build a number of railway passenger coaches at an estimated cost of Yen 740,000.

Extension of Lunghai Railway to Lanchow Is Planned

Plans of the Ministry of Railways to extend the Lunghai Railways from Sian to Lanchow, capital of Kansu, have been brought one step closer as a new route has been mapped out by a special party sent by the Tichtaopu to study economic conditions in the Northwest last August. The projected line will connect Lanchow, Tienshui and Lintao. Lanchow, with a population estimated at 500,000, is a communication and collecting center of all agricultural and pastoral products and livestock of that province and similarly a distributing center for all the imported goods destined for Kansu. The annual imports there amount to $10,000,000 and exports, $7,000,000.

Kiaotsi Railway Receipts $15,700,000 in 1935

The gross receipts of the Kiaotsi Railway for the past year amounted to $15,700,000, according to a report released by Ke Kwang-ting, managing-director of the line.

Kiangsi-Fukien Road Link Is Projected

Plans have been completed by the Kiangsi and Fukien Provincial Governments for the construction of a highway linking Shihcheng with Ninghua on the Fukien-Kiangsi border. Construction work on the projected road is expected to be started short.

Toyo Spinning Co. of Japan to Build Cotton Mill in Tientsin

The Toyo Spinning Company, one of the three largest cotton spinners in Japan, has purchased a large tract of land in the old Belgian concession of Tientsin with the object of erecting a factory, according to a report made by the Japanese Consul-General in that city. Work will be started in April of this year on a plant which will be equipped with 50,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. It will also have a power station capable of generating 5,000 k.w.

The new mill be operated by the Shanghai Yuho Spinning Company, a subsidiary of Toyo Spinning. There are now three Chinese mills in Tientsin which are being managed by Japanese concerns.

The Feng Yuan Spinning Mill, which has 35,000 spindles and 310 looms, will resume operation in March, for a Japanese concern has supplied it with working capital of Yen 1,600,000. Two other concerns are still suspended.

The Kodai Koshi, otherwise known as the Shanghai Silk Yarn Manufacturing Company, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, is contemplating a plan to build plants in several cities along the Yangtze, according to the *Chugai Shogyo*. Since a good deal of money would be required, the company has decided to double its capitalization of Yen 15,000,000 and to increase the limit to which it may issue debentures thereby.

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Japanese Diplomats Discuss Division of Markets

Japan's China policy and the Empire's attitude towards the question of a better distribution among world powers of sources of raw materials and markets were subjects for discussion at a conference of high diplomatic officials in Tokyo Feb. 7, *Domei* learned from authoritative sources.

The Empire's relations with China, Great Britain and Germany were reviewed at length, particular emphasis being paid to the ways to secure a better understanding of Japan's Asiatic policy by those powers.

Germany's renewed insistence for "a place in the sun" was the subject of a detailed report by Viscount Mushakoji, Japanese Ambassador in Berlin.

Mr. Matsudaira, envoy in London who has discussed means to lessen the trade friction existing between Japan and Great Britain with Gaimusho officials on three occasions this month, again discoursed on the subject.

Hachiro Arita, whose appointment as Ambassador to China was confirmed last week, and Naokichi Matsunaga, former Minister to Austria, who will soon leave on a tour to inspect Japanese diplomatic and consular establishments in North and South America, were also present.

Peer's Daughter, Once Betrothed to Abyssinian Prince, Defies Parents

Rather than consent to a marriage with someone she does not love, merely for "political" reasons, Miss Masako Kuroda, daughter of Viscount Hiroshi Kuroda and one-time betrothed to Prince Araya of Abyssinia, has applied to a plastic surgeon to have her eyelids operated on to change her appearance, the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* reported Feb. 3. The step was made, she told the doctor, in order to prevent people from recognizing her, thus keeping her from obtaining a job.

The immediate cause of her determination to live her own life was reported to be a plan made by her parents to marry her off to the son of a Korean millionaire. This followed the breakdown of negotiations to wed her to the Abyssinian Prince, and Miss Kuroda felt that she was being used merely as a means to aid the family fortunes. Five months ago, she disappeared from her home, telling her family that she was going to search for honest work.

Her task was not an easy one, however. Once her identity became known, possible employers refused to take her seriously. A few firms and department stores offered her large salaries because of her value as an advertisement, but she has steadfastly refused these. Even when she went under an assumed name, she was quickly identified because of the publicity she was given at the time she was engaged to Prince Araya.

Toward the end of January, Miss Kuroda went to a plastic surgeon in the Marunouchi Building, using the name of Ayako Sano, and asked to have her eyelids operated on. After some conversation she revealed her identity, explaining that her face was still too well known to give her any freedom. As a new name was of no avail without a new appearance, she wanted something done to it.

The doctor declared himself unable to do the work that day but promised to do it if she would come back. Since then, however, she has not returned.

A few days later, she appeared at a Marunouchi employment office and asked for work. Her subsequent identification caused considerable furore, and more publicity was given to the efforts of impoverished peers to make profitable matches for their daughters. Miss Kuroda fled again.

"I don't want to marry a rich man or a person of high rank," she previously had told newspapermen. "Even if he is poor, I want to marry a man who sincerely loves me and will lead a life of earnest work. My parents don't understand, and they are trying to force me to marry a Korean millionaire."

A few days ago, she wrote to her mother for the first time in five months, saying that she had been living with a friend from her school days and hunting for work.

"If you think my actions are a discredit to the name of the Kuroda house, you may disown me," she said.

Showa Steel Co. to Negotiate for Purchase of Krupp Patent

A recent message from Berlin stated that Takuo Godo, president of the Showa Steel Company, on the important Government mission of negotiating with the Krupp Works for the purchase of its direct steel manufacturing process patent, has been in touch with the Krupp and other people studying and attending demonstrations with regard to the process ever since his arrival in Berlin on November 13 last year. Recently he has at last been able to gain firm confidence in the practical efficacy of the process and was scheduled to depart for home on February 11 via Siberia.

Mr. Godo in an interview said the process is splendid one. By this method, a 1,000-ton furnace will be able to develop capacities several times its actual one. The process, he said in fact, will revolutionize Japan's iron manufacturing industry and will form an important factor in Japan's national policy with regard to iron manufacturing.

Col. Aizawa Describes How He Killed Superior Officer

The trial has been proceeding this and last week in Tokyo of Lieut. Colonel Saburo Aizawa, who fatally slashed his superior officer Lieut.-General Negata last August. The following is the gist of the examination by Judicial Officer Sugihara, who elicited from the defendent the details of how he made the attack, and his motives for same.

JUDICIAL OFFICER: "As a result of your interview with Director Nagata, did you come to the conclusion that the director was not inclined to resign?"

LIEUT.-COLONEL AIZAWA: "Yes."

Q. "Will you describe the circumstances of your trip to Tokyo in August, 1935?"

A. "When I returned to my post at Fukuyama on July 21, I was afraid that the Imperial army might turn into an instrument for attaining the ambitions of certain political factions, because some leaders, including the Genro, veteran statemen, and business magnates are aiming solely at strengthening their own position for their private interests. This, I thought, was the crisis of the Imperial army.

"I thought that Lieut.-Gen. Nagata was acting like the commander-in-chief of the maneuvers. So I made up my mind to resort to direct action. There was no other choice.

"In order to remove the late director from his post in the War Office, I found there were three methods. Two of them, however, were beyond my power. The last one was to cut the director down by a single stroke of the sword. It would be unmanly, I thought, to go to my post in Taiwan before carrying out what I meant to do. So I decided to come to Tokyo first.

"I arrived at the Harajuku station, Tokyo, at 9.30 p.m. Aug. 11.

"When I came to Lieut.-Gen. Nagata's office upstairs, I drew out my sword before I entered the room where I found the director talking with two other officers who did not see my sword.

"Without saying a word, I came directly up to Nagata, who tried to escape and joined the other two officers. I stepped over the chair—I may have jumped over it—and dealt him a blow, injuring him slightly.

"Nagata dashed to the door leading to the office of the chief of the military section. He held his body close to the door. I approached him from behind and stabbed him in the back. I felt the tip of my sword strike the door.

"He, staggered a step or two toward a table, and fell flat on the floor. I followed him and dealt another blow to his head.

"At this time, I heard a voice calling my name. I thought it was Chief Yamada of the army affairs section.

"Soon afterward I returned to the office of General Yamaoka to tell him that I had inflicted just punishment on Gen. Nagata. General Yamaoka seemed very much surprised. When he found that I was hurt, however, he was kind enough to bind up my wound with his handkerchief. Later on I proceeded to the medical affairs section to receive first aid treatment.

"In the consultation room I saw a stretcher stained with blood. I thought that General Nagata was still alive and had been sent to the military hospital for treatment. I felt ashamed that, as a fencing expert who taught the art at the military academy, I could not get him with a single stroke of my sword.

"On second thought, however, I was glad that the general was still alive by special providence. At this time my friend, Press Officer Nemoto, hurried up to me. I offered my hand to him, expressing the hope that he would ever devote himself to the country. Colonel Nemoto was followed by Maj.-General Yamashita who ordered me to be calm.

"I was taken to the Kojimachi gendarmerie office where I was examined by Major Mori. The officer was very kind to me. I mention his name with heart-felt thanks.

"At that time I did not take a very serious view of what I had done. I thought that, after being subjected to examination at the hands of the commander of the gendarmes in Tokyo, I should be released to proceed to my new post in Taiwan.

"As the examination continued, however, I came to know what a grave offense I was guilty of.

"I was later told that Colonel Niimi had been hurt by my sword, though I did not know anything about it. But I think I am responsible for the injury."

♣

At the opening session of the trial Jan. 28, the accused agreed with views expressed in pamphlets of unknown authorship, in which treacherous acts alleged to be contemplated by the military clique and elder statesmen were described; it was alleged in these pamphlets that the change in the Inspectorate-General of Military Education had been effected by Major-General Nagata and others from self-seeking motives, against the will of General Masaki, and that such behavior constituted an encroach-

ment on the Imperial command; that Major-General Nagata, harboring ambitious political designs, was acting in collusion with elder statesmen in a manner detrimental to the Imperial army. The accused said he became persuaded that reform of the army was impossible unless the Major-General was removed from office. Just at this time, that is, on August 1, 1935, the accused was transferred to the First Infantry Regiment in Formosa. Thinking that once he went to Formosa he would have little opportunity of visiting Tokyo, and finding it difficult at the same time to leave things as they were, he resolved to murder Major-General Nagata by way of removing the cause of the evil. He nevertheless still held a lingering hope that the Major-General might resign of his own accord. But later, after conversations with Zei Nishida and Eiichi Okura, he became convinced that the situation in Tokyo remained unchanged, and that there was no prospect of Major-General Nagata resigning. Thereupon, he took the last resolve on assassination.

Mazaki to Be Called to Testify at Nagata Trial

The trial of Lieut.-Col. Saburo Aizawa for the assassination of Lieut.-Gen. Tetsuzan Nagata, Director of the War Ministry's Military Affairs Bureau, took a sensational turn Feb. 8 as officials of the court martial indicated they will call to the witness chair Gen. Jinsaburo Mazaki, member of the Supreme War Council and one of the leaders of the "younger officers" movement.

Japan-Ecuador Understanding Reached

Conclusion of an understanding with the Ecuador Government whereby the latter would not impose any restrictions upon Japanese goods after the termination of the trade treaty between the two countries on May 15 was reported to the Foreign Office in Tokyo Feb. 6 by the Japanese Economic Mission now touring the countries of Central and South America. In return for Ecuador's undertaking, the report added, Japan would annually import Yen 150,000 worth of Ecuador industrial salts.

Diet to Be Convened About April 20

The Tokyo Government expects to convene the extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet about April 20. Admiral K. Okada, the Premier, is said to have mentioned that date in answer to a question at a recent committee meeting of the Privy Council. It is, therefore, generally believed that, barring the occurrence of unexpected events, the first session of the Diet after the general election will be held some time after the middle of April.

High Government officials indicated in Tokyo, Feb. 8 that Premier Keisuke Okada's Cabinet will resign en bloc if the Seiyukai party wins a sizeable majority in the elections of Feb. 20

Eighty-Hundred and Eighty-Eight Candidates Seek Office

The total number of candidates seeking seats in the Diet at the forthcoming general elections now stands at 888, the Seiyukai (opposition party) leading the list with 347 entries. The Minseito (supporting the government) has 298 candidates, while the pro-government Showakai has 48.

The surprising feature of the registration was the record number of independents, 98, as compared with 29 in the election of 1932. A larger than usual number of candidates was also fielded by proletarian organizations, the Social Masses Party putting 28 men into the race and others entering nine.

Prof. Isoo Abe, leader of the labor movement and a Social Masses Party candidate, is attracting wide attention by his plan to limit his campaign expenditures to Yen 1,500. A girl reporter sent to keep tab on him was promptly drafted by Prof. Abe as his campaign treasurer, to insure the honesty of his pledge.

Yamamoto to Head "Brain Trust" Group

Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, a councillor of the National Policy Council and a senior adviser to the Minseito, has been selected to head the "brain trust's" commission on educational reforms.

Japanese Cabinet Votes Relief Funds for Distressed Farmers

The Japanese Cabinet Jan. 31 approved the emergency appropriaton of Yen. 6,072,000 for the relief of calamity-stricken agricultural areas in the Tohoku District, Nippon's northeast.

Eighteen Miners Killed in Coal Damp Explosion

Eighteen miners were killed in a coal damp explosion at the Kameoka Mine, west of Fukuoka, Feb. 8.

Scandal Rocks the Local Japanese Community

A scandal of major proportions is brewing in the local Japanese community, details of which are given in the Japanese newspapers. Two Shanghai Japanese political groups, the Komin Club and the Sawakai, after a long joint meeting held Feb. 9, decided to bring a charge of false accusation against Masusaburo Amano, President of the Japanese Residents' Association and a charge of defamation of character against Mr. Matsunaga, director of the rehabilitation fund of the Corporation. These charges grew out of previous charges alleging irregularities in the handling of the rehabilitation funds.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of HARRY PALLESEN, Deceased

Cause No. 4013
Special Proceedings No. 1048
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, January 29, 1936.
William T. Collins, Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HARRY PALLESEN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 8, 1936, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

W. A. Reed, Administrator,
c/o Clerk U. S. Count for China,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

Can You Do This?

The above exercise performed a few times daily is an excellent aid in the prevention of constipation and the correction of obesity. Constipation is one of the greatest menaces to good health, for when the intestines are clogged with waste matter poisons contaminate the blood stream and cause inefficiency and sickness.

To supplement the above exercise in securing daily regularity, an occasional dose of Pinkettes is all that is needed. Pinkettes are tiny, pleasant, easy to take. In a gentle, natural way they cleanse the food tract, dispel liverishness and bilious attacks, purify the breath, keep the skin free from pimples and blemishes, and bring to the eyes the sparkle of vivid health. Obtainable at chemists everywhere, Pinkettes keep you well.

Wanted: Education for Citizenship

BY C. Y. HSIEH

RECENT petitions from certain institutions of learning to the Government asking for the adoption of special educational policies for the present period of national crisis are a timely reminder. The need of drastically revising our educational aims and methods, not only during the national emergency but for all time, is imperative and should be met at all costs if we are to survive as a nation. Unfortunately, it has not been so generally recognized as one might suppose. The fact is, a great majority of people seem to have taken for granted that our academic system is sound and above criticism. It is for this reason that the case for change needs an exposition.

To start with, what is the role of education in a modern state?

In answering this let us guard against the pitfall of far-fetched idealism on the one hand and crude materialism on the other. Let us agree that education is, by and large, neither the making of a perfect, harmonious personality out of the raw material that is man, which is an over-estimation; nor the assurance of meal tickets, which is an under-estimation. Education, in its modern social meaning, should be the training and qualifying of man for group life or citizenship. If we accept this view, we can have no difficulty in detecting what is amiss in our present system of education.

For whatever it may be, it is certain that our educational system is not one conducive to the cultivation of healthy citizenship. The parents or heads of families, in sending their children or minors to school, apparently do so in a feeling of making a profitable investment and with the hope of getting handsome monetary returns in the future. So, too, do the young ones think who regard their schooling as mere preparation for bread winning. They are confirmed in this attitude by the example of school principals and teachers who have consciously or unconsciously stressed mercenary considerations out of all proportion. Finally, the educational authorities of the country have done very little to press home the all-important civic phase of education.

That such a system was bound to fail and has been found wanting we have no reason to doubt. The typical finished product of self-centred education, be he the harmless enough fellow "who sweeps the snow in front of his gate but bothers not about the frost that gathers on the roof of his neighbor's house," or the official who is generally more anxious to squander and squeeze than to serve, is a discredited person for whom the modern world has little use. He might, indeed, amass a large fortune, but China would not be the richer for him. Or he might hold great power which in any case would not be used for the public good. In short, he might be a success, but a good citizen—never. Such a type of person we may well imagine to have disappeared with the old regime. This, however, is not the case. Actually a quarter of a century of the so-called modern education in China has succeeded in turning out men and women as little fit for citizenship and public service as the scholars under the Manchu Dynasty, even though they may have learned more science and other branches of Western knowledge.

What, then, is accountable for this situation? Various answers offer themselves which fall under two main categories, namely, our anti-civic cultural heritage and misconceptions of things pertaining to the public. The former is the drag from our past; the latter form an obstacle before our future.

The tenacity with which traditional individualism and aloofness has held us back is too well-known to need emphasis. Tradition has, of course, personal convenience and safety to commend it. The good thing about apathy is that it requires no effort and involves no risk. That is why, disheartening as it might be, men and women who received their education abroad or in the foremost colleges at home, have often been observed to act in a most selfish, short-sighted and anti-public manner.

If we are reluctant to break away from our cultural heritage, we have also unnecessary misgivings about modern ideas and institutions. Citizenship is a new god with the Chinese, to be invoked but sparingly if at all. In this land of individualism and family-mindedness public spirit smacks of meddlesomeness, and the way in which some intellectuals regard group activities with dread and suspicion, if not contempt, is no cause for optimism.

These in brief are obstacles to the inculcation of public spirit and active citizenship. Unless they are removed, the political foundation of the Chinese people cannot be laid. And before that foundation is laid, China will not have attained full statehood. Chinese education so far has failed of its trust. It is now up to its authorities—both in and out of the Govenrment—to retrieve the lost ground before it is too late.

Judge Helmick Rules Against E. C. Whitaker

Holding that it is "not only his opportunity but his positive duty" for a company official to know the firm's financial condition and how its stock was issued," Judge Milton J. Helmick in the U. S. Court for China Feb. 12 decided against E. C. Whitaker *et al* in their suit against the Asia Electric Company, Fed. Inc. U.S.A., seeking nullification of a contract for purchase of $51,000 worth of shares. Mr. Whitaker was at one time director and secretary for the company. The suit was based on the charge that he and his wife were induced to buy the shares through fraudulent misrepresentation.

Germany Presses for Remilitarization of Rhine

That Germany would feel compelled to remilitarize the Rhineland as a sequel to the ratification of the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact by the French Chamber, is indicated in reports from Berlin. Well informed London quarters understand that the British Foreign Office will be prepared to sanction a contractual arrangement which would satisfy the Reich's desire for resumption of full sovereignty on the Rhine whilst upholding the terms of Locarno Accords.

German's claims for revision of Rhine demilitarized status, as well as for return of former German colonies are being reported *viva voce* to the British Cabinet by the British Ambassador to Berlin, Sir Eric Phipps.

Meanwhile it is confirmed that the recent talks Chancellor Hitler had in Berlin with the former British Air Secretary Lord Londonderry, who visited the Fuehrer in semi-official capacity on his way to the Garmisch Olympics, dealt not only with the colonial issue, but with the question of Rhine demilitarized zones. With regard to the latter, Herr Hitler is believed to have pressed Germany's claim for some satisfaction, without stating its precise nature.

British Fear Germans Will "Persecute" Natives

As regards the colonial issue, the British Cabinet is not believed likely to consider the Reich's claims at least for the time being, since public opinion in Great Britain is strongly opposed to the idea of allocating any overseas mandates to Germany, owing to the fear of racist persecutions. London political quarters, however seem in favor of returning territories under mandates to the League of Nations with a view to creating chartered companies for development of those lands under international management. The plan is regarded as the best way of ensuring better apportionment of raw materials, as claimed by Italy. London financial circles, however, object to the suggestion, pointing out the impossibility for the Rome or Berlin Governments to meet the charges involved n participation in such companies.

Legislative Yuan Approves Regulations for Issuance of Consolidated Loan

Regulations governing the issue of the projected Consolidated Loan of $1,460,000,000 for funding existing bonds and Treasury notes were passed by the Legislative Yuan Feb. 7 after an animated debate in which several members expressed themselves as being in favor of a lower rate of interest than 6 per cent.

The proposal to lower the rate of interest was rejected and regulations providing for interest at the rate of six per cent were carried.

There are several reasons which prompted the Goverment to propose the flotation of the Consolidation Loan, Dr. Ma Yin-chu, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Yuan, told his colleagues at the meeting.

Dr. Ma stated that the national budget for the 24th fiscal year had been estimated to result in a deficit of $200,000,000. This figure, however, has proved to be an underestimation, as the first six months of the present fiscal year had already seen a deficit amounting to $150,000,000. In order to balance the budget, therefore, something must be done.

Dr. Ma declared that under normal conditions there are two ways to cover a deficit. The one is to increase tariff rates and the other is to issue loans. Neither of these two measures, however, appears practicable. The present tariff rates are high enough, and to further increase these rates would place undue strain on international trade said Dr. Ma. Furthermore, international reasons also prevented the Government from resorting to such a measure.

British-Soviet Loan Negotiations Make Considerable Progress

Considerable headway has been made lately in the Anglo-Soviet negotiations started some time ago for a British loan to the U.S.S.R., now said to be strongly favored by the British Cabinet as it would enable Moscow to hasten its rearmament program and improve the equipment of Soviet railways. A British official recently left London for the Soviet capital to fix particulars of the contemplated operation, together with the question of guarantees offered by the Soviet Government.

Moscow is stated to be willing to furnish a guarantee for 75 per cent of the amount to be lent, while some members of the Government would prefer a 100 per cent guarantee. The proposed credits would amount to £40,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. The Cabinet would float a loan in London for the amount, bearing 2 1/2 per cent interest. The difference between the two rates would be paid into a compensation fund for British holders of Russian pre-war bonds, along with about £15,000,000 deposited in British banks by Russian interests before the revolution.

Who's Who in China

胡嘉詔字檢汝
Hu Chia-shao

Hu Chia-shao, civil engineer; born at Hsinkuo, Kiangsi, Sept. 8, 1884; was graduated from the Imperial University of Japan, Tokyo, with C. E. degree; since his return to China, he has held the following posts: engineer to the Szepinkai-Taonan Railway, Kirin, 1919-22; engineer to the Yu Hwa Afforestation Company, Kiangsu, 1923-25; chief engineer in the Headquarters of the Director-General of Kiukiang Commercial Port and concurrently chief engineer to the Provincial Highway Bureau of Kiangsi, 1925-27; chief engineer to the Kiangsi Provincial River Conservancy Bureau, 1927-28; director of the Highway Bureau of Kiangsi and concurrently director of the Supervisory Bureau of Highways of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters; address: Supervisory Bureau of Highways, Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, Chengtu, Szechuan.

胡嘉詔字檢汝，江西興國人，現年五十二歲，日本東京帝國大學工學士，歸國後，民國八年任四洮鐵路工程局工程師，十二年任江蘇裕華墾植公司工程師，十九年任九江商埠督辦公署總工程師兼江西省道局總工程師，十七年任江西水利局總工程師，現任江西公路處處長兼四川軍事委員會委員長行營公路監理處處長。

Korean Authorities Insist That Mission Pupils Must Bow Before Shrine

At last reports the issue involved between Miss V. I Snook, acting principal of the girls school conducted under the auspices of the North Presbyterian Mission at Pyengyang, Korea, and the South Heian provincial authorities was still undecided. The authorities recently issued an ultimatum to Miss V. I. Snook, that the definite attitude of her school in regard to this should be clarified within a week. As a matter of fact it is now reported that Miss Snook formally submitted to the South Heian provincial government a letter clarifying her firm refusal to allow her students to make obeisance at the local shrine. On plea of her advanced age of 71, she did not present herself at the provincial offices personally, but dispatched a representative. In view of this, Governor Yasutake at once met in conference Mr. Kawano, chief of the South Heian provincial internal affairs section, Mr. Shitamura, chief of the South Heian provincial police section and Mr. Horiuchi, educational inspector, to discuss the measures to be taken.

Referring to the trouble caused by refusal to make obeisance at the shrine by the North Presbyterian schools in Heijo General Ugaki, the Governor-General stated as follows:

"I believe settlement of this shrine obeisance issue would not be so difficult as thought by some if relations between religion and education and between shrine and church were thoroughly and clearly taken into consideration. Notwithstanding the South Heian provincial authorities have done everything in their power to help the North Presbyterian missionary educationists in Pyengyang, to clearly understand the fact that obeisance at the shrine is by no means an act of religious worship, the latter have obstinately refused to make obeisance at the shrine which I deeply regret. In brief I am firmly convinced that anyone residing in another country should uphold Freedom of Belief and assist educational work by strictly observing the National Laws and at the same time respecting and promoting the good customs and habits of that country. On the basis of this standpoint I should like to tide over such issues as that referred to."

Muddled Currency Situation in Kwangsi

A recent message from Nanning in the *Peiping Chen Pao* stated that since the enforcement of the new monetary system by the Provincial Government of Kwangsi, the confidence of the people in paper money has been rapidly decreasing. Most of the merchants in various districts insist on "hard" coin.

In the United States Court for China

MANUEL NER PANGANIBAN, Plaintiff, vs. CONSORCIA BELTRAN PANGANIBAN, Defendant.	Cause No. 4018 Civil No. 1910 Filed at Shanghai, China, February 11, 1936 William T. Collins, Clerk. L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS the plaintiff herein by his attorneys on the 10th day of February, 1936, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 11th day of February, 1936, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 10th day of February, 1936, Manuel Ner Panganiban filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 11th day of February, 1936, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 2nd day of March, 1936, the day for the last publication of the Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.
United States Court for China.

THE TANAKA MEMORIAL

Much debated secret document outlining Japan's imperial policy of conquest—supposedly presented to the Emperor of Japan by Premier Tanaka on July 25, 1927.

Although officially repudiated, Japan has nevertheless followed the Memorial's recommendations since 1931.

Preparing for War with U. S. A.?

The Tanaka Memorial should be read by all students of the Far Eastern Question. Send for a copy, the price is only 10-cents, with an additional 5-cents for postage.

Address orders to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

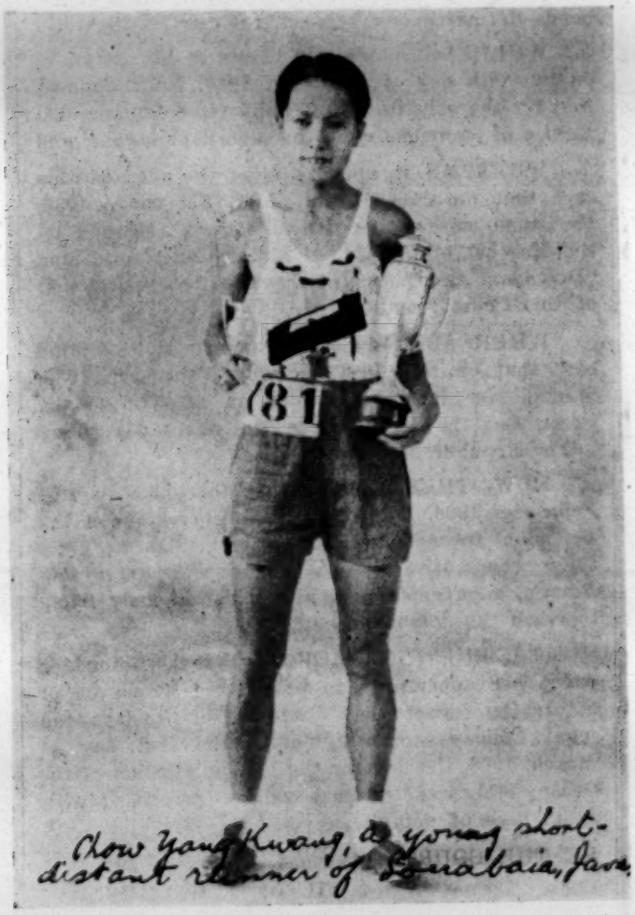
News Notes from Java

BY P. S. CHENG

Gordon Lum's Visit:

SOURABAYA—Gordon Lum's visit to this country, accompanied by his wife, for the purpose of tennis exhibitions, has given a very good impression among tennis enthusiasts in this country. He played at six different places against the best Chinese, Dutch, Javanese and Japanese cracks and he only lost to Kho Sien-kie always, being defeated 6 times in 6 different matches. However, partnered with Sien-kie, the Shanghai player downed all doubles opposition in Java.

In all these matches Lum had to play on cement courts, with the exception of one at Malang, where a new asphalt court had just been constructed a few days before Lum's arrival. On cement courts the ball always bounds higher and faster and this is a pretty hard thing for Lum or any other new-comer from



Chow Yang Kwang, a young short-distant runner of Sourabaia, Java.

abroad, because he cannot control the ball easily. But after some play on this court, players from other countries usually greatly improve, because they can play faster and control the ball better. Lum was no exception to this.

Lum and his wife have now gone back to Hongkong but the impression they have left, expecially among the Chinese population, is very pleasing. We all expect that Khoo Hooi-hye, Chien Yao-pin and V. T. Wang, who are scheduled to arrive here before long, will be able to perform better than Lum.

To Invest More Capital in China?

Huang Chao-loong, better known Oei Chiao Liong, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Sourabaya, will be leaving for China within this month. He will first visit his native place in Fukien, where he is said to have invested a large sum of money in real estate. After this he plans to sail for Shanghai and visit Nanking, Tsingtao and other places. Mrs. Huang will accompany her husband on this trip.

Mr. Huang Shao-loong is a young man of over thirty years old. He was educated in the local Chinese Primary School and speaks a little English and Mandarin, but is very fluent in Malay and the Amoy dialect.

In social work Mr. Huang has been known for his connection with the aforesaid Chamber of Commerce. He was for a time president of a local Chinese High School but in this particular line he is not so much interested because he says that "he has to spend lots of money for others."

However, when Mr. Chen Kung-po, ex-Minister of Industry; Dr. Wang Chen-ting, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Chang Cheng, formerly of Fukien; Messrs. Chen Chun-po and Cheng Lin or any other high officials of the government came to this city, Mr. Huang was always ready to spend as much as he could make them comfortable.

Mr. Huang said that in China he wished to investigate industrial establishments and if possible, he might invest some money there.

Young Runners in Java

In the recent All-Chinese Athletic Meet of Sourabaya in which over 150 young male and female athletes took part, there were two boys who attracted the attention of sports editors of local Chinese and foreign papers alike. They were both runners.

Han Shan Yu, a boy 16 years old, educated in the Shih Hua High School, captured the 1500 m. and 3000m. long distance. He is a young man full of hope for the future and those who have seen him run must admit that he has the "guts" for becoming a good distance runner.

Before the above-mentioned meet was held, Han took part in a 21,000 meter race. More than 40 persons of different nationalities joined the race but he easily beat them and captured 1st place.

Just last week, in an international 5000m. race, he also came out 1st and left the others far behind. Those who saw him run admitted that "he has improved a great deal."

Another is Chow Yang Kwang, a boy, 17 years old educated in Hua Kiau Chong Hak, who had captured several prizes for short distance. He usually runs 10.8 sec. for the 100m. dash. With systematic training, he will be a very strong contender for Liu Chang Chun, as Chow is still very young.

People here are giving him every encouragement to train systematically in short-distant runs, especially the 100m., 200 m. and 400 m.

With these two young men being properly and systematically trained, there is plenty of hope that the Java Chinese will capture something in the next National Meet should they decide to send delegates in the track events.

Group Visiting China:

The Chinese Young Mens Association, better known as Huachiao Tsing Nien Hui, has organized an Overseas Chinese Picnic Party to visit China in the coming April.

They will first visit Canton and Fukien and then Shanghai, Hangchow, Nanking, Tsingtao, Tientsin and Peiping. Their purpose is to know more of the mother country and to investigate the different national activities that have been going on lately.

Many of those who have decided to join are young men and women of good standing and some are connected with wellknown firms in this country. It is hoped that their visit will be followed by another batch next year.

The Autonomous Movement in North China

Without exception, all Chinese-owned papers in Java, whether published in Chinese or Malay, are against the so-called autonomous movement in North China. Articles are being written almost daily urging the Chinese people to prepare for the coming struggle in China, as the movement in the North is entirely supported and encouraged by a certain nation wellknown for intrigue in China.

Many of the papers, especially one in West Java, the *Sin Po*, (published in Chinese and Malay) are against the policy of the government which they claim is too weak. They prefer that immediate steps be taken to curb the movement and if necessary to go to war to defend the sovereignty of the country.

The more moderate ones, as represented by an East Java paper, the *Pewarta Soerabaia* (published in Malay) have been urging the Chinese people to be calm, as they believe that the present National Government has the situation well in hand. However, at the same time they recommend our people to unite as one man and stand behind the Central Government to support its policy and to have faith in those who control the State.

Anthony Eden Says British Interests in North China Are "Safe"

A declaration which will surprise a number of Britons in China was made in the House of Commons Feb. 4, by Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, in reply to the questions concerning the situation in China. He said: "As far as I am aware, British interests in North China have not been materially affected by recent developments there."

Mr. Eden briefly recalled the establishment of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council and also the administration in the Demilitarized Zone, in northeastern Hopei, by the so-called East Hopei Autonomous Council. It was reported, he added, that the Japanese Government had accepted an invitation from the Chinese Government to discuss outstanding questions, and "there is reason to hope that an effort will be made to regularize the position through diplomatic channels."

Men and Events

J. V. Crowe, of Ford Motor Company Exports, sailed for Saigon Feb. 8 on the French liner *s.s. Sphinx*.

Judge Milton J. Helmick and staff proceeded to Canton this week where a sitting of the U.S. Court for China is being held.

E. Kann addressed the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Feb. 13 on the Development of Chinese Currency with Special Reference to Recent Reforms.

F. P. Bills, of Bills Motors in Shanghai, returned to Shanghai from the United States with Mrs. Bills and their family aboard the *President Hoover* Feb. 11.

The death occurred in Shanghai Feb. 12, at the age of 61, of Leonard Everett, well-known throughout the Far East and head of the newly organized Everett Steamship Corporation.

Tang Leang-li, editor of the *People's Tribune* will depart from Shanghai on February 20 on a world tour on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to investigate the press in various countries.

James Furay, Vice-President of the *United Press* Associations of America, was a passenger aboard the Dollar liner *President Hoover*, bound for Manila this week. Mr. Furay was met at the boat here by Robert Berkov, Acting-Manager of the local *United Press* Office.

A telegram from Tokyo Feb. 8 stated that the Japanese Foreign Office had been informally advised that Sir Frederick would visit Japan on his way back to London. It was indicated that he would confer with Foreign Minister Hirota and other high Tokyo officials.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director of the National Quarantine Service, returned to his post in Shanghai this week from Singapore where he attended the International Health Conference in Singapore, (sponsored by the Far Eastern section of the League of Nations), as Chinese delegate.

The residence of Rudolf Laurenz, director of Messrs. Carlowitz & Company, (the largest German commercial house in China) in Shanghai was swept by fire on the morning of Feb. 10, the attic and roof being badly damaged and the lower part of the house affected by water.

Dr. T. T. Li, Director of the Department of Intelligence and Publicity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was guest of honor at a cocktail party in the *North-China Daily News* building in Shanghai Feb. 8, given by Samuel Chang, former Chinese Director of the same department of the Waichiaopu.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an address on Women's Influence in the Building of a Nation before members of the Chinese Women's Club at a meeting held Feb. 10 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lin Cheng in Shanghai, stated serious signs of a conquest of China were on the horizon.

As an indication of the solidarity of Chinese in fiduciary positions, it is worthy of note that Pong Ming-fan, compradore of the Shanghai Foreign Municipal Council celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of service with the Municipality last week. He is not retiring. The position has been held in the same family for 75 years.

An official proclamation issued at Peiping Feb. 10 confirmed the secret execution, by shooting, of five of 654 persons arrested during recent raids on three gambling and drug dens. One of those who paid the penalty was General Chao Yuen-hsu, who served as Vice-Minister of War in Marshal Chang Tso-lin's Government at Peiping in 1927-28. General Chao completed his education in France and was an aviation expert.

Prison terms ranging from two years to five years and six months were meted out by the First Special District Court in Shanghai Feb. 8 to six extortionists, including a son-in-law of the intended victim, Hong Shing-yi, a Chinese factory owner who was kidnapped some months ago but rescued by the police after more than three weeks' investigation. Two other persons, arrested in connection with the same case, were declared not guilty and released.

The Metropolitan Court in Nanking February 8 sentenced Tu Chia-sheng, prosecuting attorney of the Shanghai District Court, to a term of five years in prison on charges of accepting $8,000 in bribes. Yang Tseng-ku, accomplice of the accused, was also given four years' sentence. Both were deprived of civil rights for five years following their prison term and the bribes they accepted were ordered to be confiscated. Both defendants, it is understood, will appeal to the Kiangsu Higher Court.

RELIGIOUS NOTE.—The American Bible Society is extending the range of its work year by year. Among the more recent languages into which the Bible has been translated has been that of the Esquimaux or Laplanders. One of the difficulties that had to be overcome concerned the parable about the Sheep that Was Lost. In said language there is no such word, as that animal is unknown in those regions. So the translators decided to use a word which, from the Laplander's point of view, would impress the lesson equally well. The word "seal" was substituted for the word "sheep" (the kind you get furs from, not the kind which is affixed to documents).

In the United States Court for China

In re.

Estate of

J. M. HERRMANN

Deceased

Cause No. 4019
Special Proceedings
No. 1051
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China,
February 11, 1936
William T. Collins, Clerk.
L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of J. M. HERRMANN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 7, 1936, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ROY G. ALLMAN,
Hamilton House,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.
February 11, 1936.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Toynbee's Study of History

A Study of History. By Arnold J. Toynbee. Vols. I, II, and III. Pp. 476, 452, and 551. Price per vol., 21s. net. Vols I-III, £2.12s.6d. net. Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. 1934.

These three volumes are the beginning of a series of thirteen, issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. They represent an attempt to relate the whole of human history to certain philosophical principles, and to present "a comparative study of the successive civilizations—the experiments in civilization—that mankind has achieved." The author, Arnold J. Toynbee, is so well known for his erudition and breadth of vision as to need no introduction to readers of history.

The tremendous scope of the series is shown by the plan. Part I, an introduction of some 70,000 words which takes up a third of the first volume, deals with the relativity of historical thought, the field of historical study, and the comparative study of civilizations. Part II deals with the Geneses of Civilizations. Part III with the Growths of Civilizations. These complete the first three volumes. Other parts, to be published from time to time as completed, are: IV. The Breakdowns of Civilizations. V. The Disintegrations of Civilizations. VI. Universal States. VII. Universal Churches. VIII. Heroic Ages. IX. Contacts Between Civilizations in Space. X. Contacts Between Civilizations in Time. XI. Rythms in the Histories of Civilizations. XII. The Prospects of the Western Civilization. XIII. The Inspiration of Historians.

Professor Toynbee has undertaken an enormous task, and all credit is due him for his courage, energy, and erudition. He notes with due depreciation the present vogue of "national" histories—as if particular nations lived to themselves, and could somehow be considered separately from the society and the civilization of which they are a part. He points out that Wells' splendid "Outline of History" was "received with unmistakable hostility by a number of historical specialists. They criticized severely the errors which they discovered at the points where the writer, in his long journey through through Time Space, and happened to traverse their tiny allotments. They seemed not to realize that, in re-living the entire life of Mankind as a single imaginative experience, Mr. Wells was achieving something which they themselves would hardly have dared to attempt—something, perhaps, of which they had never conceived the possibility. In fact, the purpose and value of Mr. Wells' book seem to have been better appreciated by the general public than by the professional historians of the day."

This, of course, is profoundly true. Most professional historians are in no way above the outlook and institutions of their time. The spirit of Nationality, "a sour ferment of the new wine of Democracy in the old bottles of Tribalism," dominates most historians just as it dominates most other persons of the last few generations of men. Particularly is this true of the Great Powers, "each of which claims to be a universe in itself. . . . Every Great Power also aspired to be a substitute for Society in the sense of being self-contained and self-sufficient, not only in politics and economics but even in spiritual culture. The state of mind thus engendered among the people of communities which constituted Great Powers spread to communities of lesser caliber. . . . All national states, from the greatest down to the least, put forward the same claim to be enduring entities, each sufficient unto itself and independent of the World." The ordinary historian, indeed, was particularly affected by this nationalistic obsession, since it gave him "a unit of historical thought which was of more manageable proportions" than Western Society as a whole, and "yet was still in some sense a universe too."

Professor Toynbee has done splendidly in pointing this out, and at aiming at something far more real, and far more universal, than "national" histories—which in the very nature of things must be incomplete and somewhat artificial. The universal historian, however, must depend upon the work which various students have done, in various parts of the world and at various periods, for his data and his generalizations. And while many historical specialists undoubtedly treated Mr. Wells uncharitably, and "criticized severely the errors which they discovered at the points where the writer...happened to traverse their tiny allotments," nothing else was to have been expected. Certain sections of history they were familiar with, and if Wells blundered with regard to them it might be assumed that he blundered elsewhere as well.

While possessing the highest admiration for Mr. Toynbee and the great task he has essayed, the present reviewer must call attention to some points which not only traverse his own tiny allotment of study, but also seem sufficiently vital to the book as a whole to be worthy of special attention. First of all is the surprising fact that Mr. Toynbee has failed to distinguish, in any clear and specific way, between civilizations and primitive societies. He makes, first, a quantitative distinction, pointing out that "primitive societies, in their legions, are relatively short-lived, are restricted to relatively narrow geographical areas, and embrace a relatively small number of human beings either at any given moment or from first to last throughout their histories. The civilizations, whose muster-roll only just rises to double figures (21), are relatively long-lived, they spread from their original homes over relatively large areas, and the number of human beings that they embrace is relatively great." The first alleged distinction, that civilizations are long-lived relative to primitive soceties, seems highly doubtful, considering the hundreds of thousands of years human societies have existed and the very few thousand years that the longest-lived civilizations survived. Furthermore, some civilizations have been restricted to very small areas, and some societies on lower planes (such as the pastoral nomads of Asia) have covered enormous territories. There is more, of a real qualitative distinction in Toynbee's declaration that primitive societies are static, civilizations are dynamic, though this might also be questioned as too sweeping, and exceptions might be cited. Even so, however, the distinction is a generalization, not a specific difference. Is there not some cultural characteristic—writing, or town-building, or some other art—which may be used as a criterion? The Mongols in their heyday spread over most of the Eurasian continent, the number of human beings under their away was enormous, and they were nothing if not dynamic, but they are not included among Mr. Toynbee's twenty-one civilizations. It would seem to be of fundamental importance that the author define, as specifically as possible, just what constitutes a civilization, as compared with a "primitive society."

This is of particular importance as regards the Chinese evidence for the factors which go to create a civilization. Mr. Toynbee considers that the "genesis of the Sinic Civilization in the Lower Valley of the Yellow River" is to be explained by "the presentation of a challenge to which the rest (of the Chinese people) did not happen to be exposed," this challenge being the struggle with the Yellow River. But the only arts referred to by Toynbee in connection with this struggle are dyke-building and canal-digging. If these arts are the basis of the Chinese civilization, the origin of this civilization must be shifted further southward, as the Wu people, of the lower Yangtze, were the great canal-builders of the earliest historic period in China. Also the legend of Yu the Great, the flood-tamer, is definitely southern, he being identified variously with Shaohsing (in Chekiang), with the Yangtze, and with the Hwai River, before he started his legendary flood control of these rivers and of the Huang. As for the civilized arts of writing, town-building, metal-working, etc., there is no evidence whatsoever that the struggle with the Yellow River stimulated these in any way. There is, on the other hand, considerable evidence that the first flowering of Chinese civilization in what was then the Yellow River delta resulted from the mixture of various culture-elements from various areas. The first-known Chinese city (that of the Yin) was on the borderland between the indigenous southern culture and the northern steppes across which came the cattle and the culture of more westerly parts of Asia. Yin possessed elements from these various areas and from the sea as well. Mr. Toynbee's principle of "the stimulus of hard countries" does not seem to gain any support here.

Another general principle of Mr. Toynbee is that of the "universal church" associated with various "universal civilizations." His application of this to the Chinese civilization is of doubtful accuracy, especially as it involves some self-contradiction. In a section on "An Analysis of Growth," the author dates "the breakdown of the Sinic Civilization" from the seventh century B. C. Confucius, a little later, "aspired to enter politics in order to arrest the disintegration of the Sinic Society." In his "Survey of Society of the Species," however, Toynbee declares in connection with the Sinic Society that "the universal church is the Mahayana—the variety of Buddhism which made its way into the Empire of the Posterior Han and so became the chrysalis of the present Far Eastern Society." Through the Mahayana "this Sinic Society came to be 'apparented' to the Far Eastern Society of today." In other words, the Sinic Society was "apparented" to the Far Eastern by a religion which did not even reach China for several centuries after the breakdown of the former society.

Toynbee would have done better to take Sinism or Confucianism (though the latter developed comparatively late) as the "universal faith" associated with the Chinese civilization. It hardly seems that the point of a "universal church" is applicable to the Sinic Society, unless the ancient Sinism is so classified. But Sinism was not much of a universal vehicle, and broke down long before the First Empire.

Outside of the points referred to above, Toynbee's treatment of the Chinese civilization and society is in general excellent, and shows the author's characteristic erudition. He is open to grave criticism, however, on some of his statements concerning the nomads—who have been of great importance and influence in Chinese history.

Toynbee makes the most surprising assumption, which many anthropologists must query, that agriculturists were the first domes-

ticators of animals, and even declares that "it is virtually inconceivable that the hunter should succeed in domesticating the game which is his quarry and his victim." In point of fact, some of the American Plains Indians actually showed the art in progress. Many of the hunting tribes had strict regulations protecting the game—particularly the great herds of bison—in order to prevent serious waste and decimation. From this protection of game to actual domestication is but a step, and some tribes actually took the step. As for the animal being "quarry and victim," it was seldom anything else. Men—whether agriculturists or hunters—did not domesticate animals out of sentimentality or kindliness, but primarily for a meat supply, and later (to some extent) as beasts of burden.

Based upon Toynbee's primary misconception, in this respect, is his assumption that in periods of dessication, agriculturists "returned" to the steppe with their animals, and took up a nomadic existence. This is the reverse of what has happened at all times of which there are records—as Toynbee himself clearly shows. The dessication which affects an oasis affects the grasslands still more seriously, and in times of aridity the people of the steppes make their way to more humid areas. There is no evidence that the reverse ever happened at such times.

Also, one may well question Toynbee's assertion that "the domestication of animals is manifestly a higher art than the domestication of plants, inasmuch as it is a triumph of human wit and will over a less tractable material." This would be true if the ordinary nomad attended to the actual reproduction of his animals as the farmer does for his plants, if he prepared soil for them as the farmer does for his plants, etc. In point of fact, nomadic peoples in general do nothing of the kind. They remain, like hunters, mere gatherers of food, though they have learned to guard their food and keep it close at hand. But the farmer actually produces food—an achievement with which there is no previous parallel. Toynbee declares that while "the cultivator lives off artificial grasses which he eats himself," the nomad manages to live off natural grasses which he cannot eat himself. . . . . causing these non-human foodstuffs to be eaten by his tame animals and then feeding himself on these animals. ." As a matter of fact, the hunter does as much, except for "causing" the grass to be eaten by the animals—which the ordinary nomad does not do either. Even the wolf "manages to live off natural grasses which he cannot eat himself," by simply eating animals that eat the grass—but no great cultural significance is usually attributed to the fact.

With regard to the nomads in history, Toynbee endeavors to explain their eruptions "in part as the result of a climatic pulsation with a six-hundred-year cycle." The evidence quoted by the author himself makes this untenable, but instead of abandoning the hypothesis he endeavors merely to supplement it with other factors. So, for instance, with the Khitans. Their intrusion into North China in the tenth century does not fit into the 6-century cycle, so it is accounted for "as the effect of a local event in the political history of the Far Eastern World: that is to say, the extinction of the T'ang Dynasty in A.D. 907 and the lapse of China into anarchy pending the foundation of the Sung Dynasty in A.D.960." As for the Mongols three centuries later, their "prodigious outbreak...was preceded by a gradual infiltration of Mahayanian Buddhism and Manichaeism and Nestorianism into the northeastern parts of Eurasia." Whatever infiltration there was, it affected the Mongols little if at all at that time, as they were still pagans at the time of their outbreak. They became Buddhists considerably later.

It is unfortunate, and rather surprising, that a work of such intelligence and erudition, by an author of such keen insight into more recent history, should be marred by errors such as those referred to. In general, however, it must be said that the level of scholarship is extremely high, and no one interested in historic processes can afford to miss these excellent volumes. On some few points the present reviewer has been able to correct the author, but these points are few indeed. We do not doubt that future volumes will continue a similarly high standard, with more caution on uncertain and debatable points. And there can be no question that all will be written with the beautiful style and logical expression of which Mr. Toynbee is so completely master.

There is an excellent index for the first three volumes.

H.H.

Germans Continue to Press for Return of Colonies

An article headed "Germany's right to Colonies," in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Feb. 8 claimed that the country's racial ideals and national socialism will enable it to co-operate to a very special degree in the development of the black races, allow them to develop according to their own conditions and preserve their own peculiar features. The journal added that it is a matter of honor for Germany to regain her colonies.

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Dr. C. T. Wang, Far Eastern Rotary Governor, Presents Charter to Hankow Branch

BY THE REVIEW'S HANKOW CORRESPONDENT

DR. C.T.Wang, Governor of the 81st (Far Eastern) District of Rotary International, arrived on Tuesday, Feb. 4th, from Shanghai by plane. The main object of Dr. Wang's visit was to present the charter to the local Rotary Club in Hankow and to urge Wuchangites to start a club of their own. On his arrival he was welcomed by Jick Wong, Managing Director of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, who took him to the Terminus Hotel. The Rotary Governor spent most of Wednesday visiting Wuchang, where 25 years ago he passed such historic days during the first Revolution. Dr. Wang was the first head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Government under General Li Yuan-hung. Many of his friends welcomed this opportunity of meeting him again.

In his address before the Rotarians, Thursday noon at the Terminus Hotel, the visiting Rotary Governor stressed the four cardinal aims of Rotary service: "The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service, high ethical standards in business, the aplication of the ideal of service in the personal life of every Rotarian, and the advancement of international understanding through the world fellowship of business and professional men united in an ideal of service."

Eye Clinic Sponsored by Hankow Rotarians

Something new under the sun, at least so far as Hankow is concerned, is the Rotary-sponsored Eye Clinic. True to its ideal of disinterested service to the community, the Rotary Club has secured the free services of Dr. F. Wendt, a local German doctor, as manager of the above mentioned Eye Clinic.

A tea was given at the Terminus Hotel prior to the inauguration of the Eye Clinic, at which a large number of local officials, foreign and Chinese, were present, These included besides Dr. C. T. Wang, General Yang Yun-tai, chairman of Hupeh Province, Mayor Wu of Hankow and Mrs. Wu, the Garrison Commander of Wuhan, General Chen Chi-cheng, General Ho Chen-chung, Pacification Commissioner, Paul R. Josselyn, American Consul-General, R. Blondeau, French Consul, Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, W. Timann, German Consul-General, and Mrs. Timann. Both the Governor of Hupeh, Gen. Yang, and the Mayor of Hankow, Dr. K. C. Wu, thanked the Rotarians for their public-spiritedness. The Governor mentioned in his speech that thirty per cent of the Chinese people suffer from trachoma, and that the establishment of this Eye Clinic met a long-felt need.

Charter Presented at Banquet

In an atmosphere of gay festivity and mutual friendliness, Dr. C. T. Wang presented the charter to the local Hankow Branch of Rotary. More than ninety Rotarians and friends had gathered together in the Hankow Wee Golf to participate in the gala banquet. Many speeches were made by various members and by friends of the organization. Chief among the Chinese speakers were General Ho Chen-chung and Mayor Wu, while the foreign included the president of Hankow Rotary Club, H. J. Archibald, W. R. Myers, Customs Commissioner, and Dr. S. K. Appleton.

Dr. C. T. Wang had intended to fly back to Shanghai on Saturday monning, but due to unfavorable weather conditions it proved impossible to get a plane. Even a plane especially sent from Shanghai on Saturday, had to turn back to Kiukiang because of bad weather. He finally boarded the s.s. *Siangan* for Kiukiang, late Saturday evening. From Hankow the Rotarian Governor intends to visit branches at Hongkong and Canton.

Political Significance of Wang's Visit

While there is no seeming significance in the peregrinations of Dr. C. T. Wang, yet there is bound to be some flurry in every city visited by him, although nothing is mentioned in the news dispatches. A man who has been seriously considered by the present Nanking Government for the post of Foreign Minister, certainly has political ambitions. These visits he is making will put him in living touch with the local situation in all parts of the country.

Reds in Kweichow Avoid Conflict

Instead of fighting, the Reds, under Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh, seem to prefer to run away from their enemies. The trek is in a northwestern direction from Kweiyang. General Wu Chung-hsin, governor of Kweichow, who returned to Kweiyang on the 6th of Feb. reported that he had made an agreement with the Kwangsi military authorities, during his recent conversations, for a joint campaign against the Reds. This augurs well for the future, provided anything comes of it. Meanwhile the Reds are farther away from Kwangsi than they were a fortnight ago. Soon they will have crossed over into Szechwan Province.

Honan Bandits Being Rounded Up by Gen. Shang Chen

Several hundred bandits under the leadership of Liu Kweitang have invaded northern Honan, due to pressure from the Hopei military authorities. Now General Shang Chen, Honan Pacification Commissioner, has reduced their number to 700 men, with only 400 rifles. Of these only 300 remain in Honan, the remainder having been driven back to southern Hopei Province. One report even states that the leader Liu has been wounded.

New Air Route Mapped Out Nanking-Yunnan

Early in March the Eurasia Aviation Company plans to inaugurate its new line between Nanking and Yunnan, via Wuchang, Changsha, and Kweiyang. No doubt this line will be of the utmost importance in bringing the southwest in direct communication with Nanking. In this respect it will be of military and political value as well as of value to the commercial interests of the region through which it passes.

Heavy Snowfall in Honan Presages Bumper Crop

Farmers in central, western, and northern Honan were very glad to welcome the snowfall on Feb. 4. From their experience down through forty centuries of farming they realize that a good snow is worth millions to their country. Others besides farmers are interested in bumper crops in Honan.

Hankow, February 10, 1936.

British Jury Acquits Two Policemen Accused of Drowning Beggar

A verdict of "not guilty" was brought in by the jury Feb. 12 in the case of Sergeant Ernest William Peters and Probationary-Sergeant William Alfred Judd, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who had been charged in the British Supreme Court in Shanghai with the murder of Mau Teh-piau, a Chinese beggar.

The nature of the case will be made clear by the following questions put to the jury (consisting of twelve local British subjects) by Judge Mossop:—

1.—Did the accused, on the first day of December, 1935, at Shanghai, deliberately and without just cause or excuse, throw (or assist in throwing) a Chinese male person into the waters of the Hongkew Creek?

2.—Did a Chinese male person, known to the authorities of St. Luke's Hospital as Mau Teh-piau, die in that hospital on the sixth day of December, 1935?

3.—If Questions Nos. 1 and 2 are both answered in the affirmative—Was the Chinese male person who was known to the authorities of St. Luke's Hospital as Mau Teh-piau and who died in that hospital on the sixth day of December, 1935, the same Chinese male person whom the said Ernest William Peters, on the first day of December, 1935, had thrown (or assisted in throwing), as aforesaid, into the waters of the Hongkew Creek?

Directions on Questions.—If any one of the above three questions is answered in the negative, it will be the duty of the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty."

The principal evidence against the accused was given by a Chinese chauffeur and a Chinese resident near the scene of the incident. Medical evidence was given by Dr. A. W. Tucker, senior medical officer of St. Lukes' hospital, where the death of the beggar took place. Dr. Kwong Ming-seng of the same institution gave evidence that he had signed the death certificate. The defense was that they had put the beggar on a boat for transportation to Chinese-controlled territory. It was shown in cross-examination that they had entered false statements in the police records. One of them had been off duty without permission.

Ford Production Shows Huge Gains in 1935

Recent advices from Detroit show that the world production of Ford cars and trucks in 1935 totalled 1,335,865 units. This compares with world production of 885,037 units in 1934, a gain of more than 56 percent. Production of Ford units in the U.S.A. and Canada in 1935 totalled 1,272,885 units, a gain of 557,447, or more than 77 per cent. over the 715,438 units produced in 1934.

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February 12, 1936

Stock Exchange— Business Done:-

Total Volume: 3,350,000 Shares

1935-36 High	1935-36 Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Feb.. 10	Last Sale Feb. 11
12¼	4¼	0.10	Adams Express	12⅜	12⅞
149⅝	110	4.00	American Can	125½	124
35½	20¼	0.40	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	35⅜	35
9¼	2	—	American & For. Power	8¼	9
42	14	—	American & Foreign Pwr. $7 pfd.	39	41¾
27¼	10½	—	American Radiator	23⅝	24½
171½	98⅞	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	171¼	171⅝
107	74¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	101½	101¼
23⅝	7½	—	American Waterworks	22½	23
31¼	8	—	Anaconda Copper	30¾	32¾
75¼	35⅝	2.00	Atchison, T. & S. Fe	74⅜	75⅝
48	15	—	Auburn	46	46
27	7¼	—	Baltimore & Ohio	20	20¾
55¼	21⅝	—	Bethlehem Steel	55¼	56⅞
26¼	6¼	—	Boeing Airplane Co.,	24⅝	24⅞
18⅜	8⅝	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	13	13⅛
111¼	45⅜	—	Case, J. I.	109½	108¾
47⅞	20¼	1.40	Chase National Bank	40⅜	39¾
74	36	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	72	72¾
59⅛	37½	2.80	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	59¼
95	31	3.00	Chrysler	94⅛	95⅝
16¼	3⅝	0.20	Columbia Gas & Electric	16¼	17⅜
23¾	16½	0.60	Coml. Solvents	20⅝	20¼
4⅝	0⅝	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	4¼	4⅞
36½	15⅞	1.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	35½	36
15	6¼	0.25	Consolidated Oil	14⅝	14¼
37⅝	15½	87½	Continental Oil	37½	38½
78⅝	60	3.00	Corn Products	69⅝	69¼
73⅜	17½	0.75	Douglas Aircraft	69⅞	70¼
147	86⅝	3.60	Du Pont de Nemours	146½	147⅞
20⅝	3½	—	Electric Bond & Share	19⅛	20½
40⅞	20½	0.80	General Electric	39¾	40¾
37¼	30	1.80	General Foods	33⅞	33⅞
60⅜	26⅝	2.00	General Motors	58⅜	59
50	15⅝	1.00	General Railway Signal	48⅞	48
22	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	19½	19⅝
29⅝	15⅝	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	29⅜	29
73¼	44	1.00	Humble Oil	69¼	70½
49⅝	22¼	1.00	International Nickel	49	49¾
17⅝	5⅜	—	International Tel. & Tel	17⅞	17⅞
34⅝	13⅜	0.80	Kennecott	34	35½
55¼	31¼	2.00	Loew's Inc.	51½	51¾
26¼	18½	1.20	Lorillard	24⅞	24⅝
96½	55	1.00	Monsanto Chemical	96	96
40⅞	21⅜	—	Montgomery Ward	39⅞	39¾
41⅞	18½	1.00	National City Bank	37⅛	36¾
23¼	12⅜	1.20	National Dairy Prods.	21⅝	22½
34¼	23¼	2.00	National Distillers	29½	29½
14⅝	4⅜	0.60	National Power & Lt.	12⅛	12⅛
35½	12¼	0.10	New York Central	35¼	36¼
29⅝	9	1.00	North American	29⅛	29⅜
35¼	13¼	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	35¾	35½
56⅜	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	55¼	56
8⅜	3½	—	Packard Motors	8⅜	8⅞
36	17¼	1.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	35½	36
45⅝	13¾	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	45	44⅞
48¼	20⅜	2.40	Public Serv. of N.J.	47	47⅝
14¼	4	—	Radio Corporation	12	11⅞
58⅜	49¼	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	58⅜	58
56¼	22	—	Schenley	45⅜	46½
69⅞	31	2.00	Sears Roebuck	65	65¼
17	10⅝	0.30	Socony-Vacuum	16⅛	16¼
28¼	10⅝	1.50	Southern California Edison	27⅝	27⅝
32¼	12⅜	—	Southern Pacific	32¼	33⅜
19¼	12½	0.80	Standard Brands	15⅜	15⅝
9¼	1¼	—	Standard Gas & Electric	8¼	8⅝
60¼	35⅜	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	59⅜	60¼
68	58⅜	3.80	Sterling Products	66½	67
38¾	28⅜	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	38½	38⅜
14	4⅞	0.30	Transamerica	13⅛	13⅛
78	44	2.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	78	79⅜
124⅞	82¼	6.00	Union Pacific	124⅞	126
30⅝	9⅞	—	United Aircraft (New)	30⅝	30¾
17¼	4½	—	United Airline Trans.	17⅛	16¾
8¼	1½	—	United Corporation	7⅞	8⅛
19¼	9¼	1.00	United Gas Improvement	18¾	18⅞
50⅝	35¼	2.00	U.S. Indus. Alcohol	40⅞	41
20¼	9⅛	—	U. S. Rubber	20¼	20¾
55⅝	27½	—	U. S. Steel	55⅜	58½
25⅜	11¼	—	Vanadium	25¾	26½
13⅛	2¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	12¾	12⅞
123¾1	82⅝	1.00	Westinghouse Electric	121⅝	120

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